

NOTICE OF MEETING

AGENDA FOR THE PENSIONS COMMITTEE AND BOARD

**Thursday, 15th October, 2026, 7.00 pm – George Meehan House,
294 High Road, N22 8JZ**

Watch the live meeting [here](#) , view all of our meetings on [Youtube](#)

Members of the public are welcome to attend this meeting. If you wish to speak at the meeting please register by emailing the Democratic Services Officer. Contact details can be found at the end of the agenda front sheet.

Elected Members:: Anna Lawton, John Bevan, Fin Fitzgerald (Chair), Rosie Latchford (Vice-Chair), Ash Ahmed and Fiona Orford-Williams

Independent/Co-Opted Members: Keith Brown, Randy Plowright, Craig Pattinson, Eamonn Kenny and John Raisin (Independent Adviser) (Advisor)

Quorum: 3

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on. By entering the 'meeting room', you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

The Chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual, or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be dealt with under item 16 below).

4. DECLARATIONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

- (i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
- (ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct

The Public Service Pensions Act 2013 defines a conflict of interest as a financial or other interest which is likely to prejudice a person's exercise of functions. Therefore, a conflict of interest may arise when an individual:

- i) Has a responsibility or duty in relation to the management of, or provision of advice to, the LBHPF, and
- ii) At the same time, has:
 - a separate personal interest (financial or otherwise) or
 - another responsibility in relation to that matter,

giving rise to a possible conflict with their first responsibility. An interest could also arise due to a family member or close colleague having a specific responsibility or interest in a matter.

At the commencement of the meeting, the Chair will ask all Members of the Committee and Board to declare any new potential conflicts and these will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and the Fund's Register of Conflicts of Interest. Any individual who considers that they or another individual has a potential or actual conflict of interest which relates to an item of business at a meeting must advise the Chair prior to the meeting, where possible, or state this clearly at the meeting at the earliest possible opportunity.

5. BREACHES OF THE LAW

6. DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS / PRESENTATIONS / QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Part 4, Section B, paragraph 29 of the Council's constitution.

7. RECORD OF TRAINING UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST MEETING

Note from the Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer)

When considering the items below, the Committee will be operating in its capacity as 'Administering Authority'. When the Committee is operating in its capacity as an Administering Authority, Members must have due regard to their duty as quasi-trustees to act in the best interest of the Pension Fund above all other considerations.

8. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 8)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the Pensions Committee and Board meeting held on 17th March 2026 as a correct record.

9. PENSION FUND EXTERNAL AUDIT UPDATE – YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2026 (PAGES 9 - 60)

This report presents the audit plan (Appendix 1) prepared by the Pension Fund's external auditors, KPMG, for the audit of the Pension Fund's Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026, for the Pensions Committee and Board's consideration.

For the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) to consider the statutory Annual Report from KPMG, which highlights their findings from the audit of the Pension Funds statutory accounts.

10. HARINGEY RISK REGISTER (PAGES 61 - 78)

This paper has been prepared to update the Pensions Committee and Board on the Pension Fund's risk register and provide an opportunity for the Pensions Committee and Board to further review the risk score allocation.

11. PENSION FUND ADMINISTRATION UPDATE (PAGES 79 - 84)

This report provides the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) with the following updates regarding Pension Fund's administration activities:

- a. Pension Fund membership update
- b. Online Member Self Service portal update
- c. Update on Service Level Agreement (SLA) statistics
- d. Collection of Employer and Employee Contributions update
- e. Internal Disputes Resolution Procedures (IDRPs)

12. PENSION FUND QUARTERLY INVESTMENT AND PERFORMANCE UPDATE (PAGES 85 - 130)

This report provides the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) with updates on the Pension Fund's performance for the quarter ended 30 June 2026.

13. PENSION FUND TRAINING STRATEGY (PAGES 131 - 142)

This report provides an update for the Pensions Committee and Board's consideration, regarding a Training Strategy that outlines the learning and development framework for Pensions Committee and Board Members (PCB) and Senior Fund Officers of the Haringey Pension Fund from October 2026 onwards. It aligns with the Training Policy approved in July 2025 and is compliant with the Fit for the Future guidance.

Appendix 1 to this report, is the Training Strategy which outlines the recommended approach for the Pensions Committee and Board plus senior fund officers to adopt regarding training.

14. HARINGEY PENSION FUND DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26 (PAGES 143 - 210)

This report presents the Haringey Pension Fund Annual Report and unaudited accounts for 2025/26 to the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) for approval, subject to the successful completion of the external audit exercise. The outcome of the External Audit will be presented to the PCB at the December 2026 meeting.

15. FIT FOR THE FUTURE UPDATE (PAGES 211 - 216)

This report provides the Pension Fund Committee and Board (PCB) with an overview of the key legislative and regulatory changes affecting the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The Pension Schemes Act 2026 received Royal Assent on 29 April 2026 and introduced significant changes to governance, investment management and oversight arrangements within the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

16. PENSION FUND BUSINESS PLAN AND BUDGET (PAGES 217 - 224)

This report provides the Pensions Committee and Board with an update regarding the Haringey Pension Fund Business Plan and Budget for the financial year 2026/27 as at 30 June 2026

17. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

18. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note the dates of future meetings:

17 December 2026

9th March 2027

19. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Items 20-21 are likely to be subject to a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contain exempt information as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended by Section 12A of the Local Government Act 1985); para 3 – namely information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) and para 5 – information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

20. EXEMPT MINUTES (PAGES 225 - 232)

To confirm and sign the exempt minutes of the Pensions Committee and Board meeting on 17th March as a correct record.

21. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

Democratic Services Contact: Kodi Sprott, Principal Committee Coordinator
Telephone: 020 8489 5343
Email: kodi.sprott@haringey.gov.uk

Fiona Alderman
Director of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)
George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

Wednesday, 07 October 2026

Public Questions

Any resident, council tax payer or national non domestic rate payer of the Borough may ask the Chair of any Committee or its sub bodies any question on anything for which the Committee is responsible at any ordinary meeting. Notice of questions must be given in writing to the Democratic Services Manager by 10 a.m. on such day as shall leave three clear days before the meeting (e.g. Tuesday for a meeting on the following Monday). The notice must give the name and address of the sender. Should a question be rejected, the questioner will receive a written response advising of this, including the reasons for the rejection.

Deputations

A deputation may only be received by a Committee or its sub bodies if a requisition signed by not less than ten residents of the Borough, stating the object of the deputation, is received by the Democratic Services Manager not later than 10am to leave three clear days prior to the Committee meeting.

Accessibility Requirements

If you would like to attend and you have any special requirements, please email Kodi Sprott, Principal Committee Coordinator at kodi.sprott@haringey.gov.uk. Please note that public seating is limited and will be allocated on a first come first served basis.

Advice To Members On Declaring Interests

Information on declaring an interest is set out in the Council's Constitution in Part 5 Section A. However, you may need to obtain specific advice on whether you have an interest in a particular matter.

If you need advice, you can contact:

- Monitoring Officer
- the Legal Adviser to the Committee; or
- Democratic Services.

If at all possible, you should try to identify any potential interest you may have before the meeting so that you and the person you ask for advice can fully consider all the circumstances before reaching a conclusion on what action you should take.

**MINUTES OF THE Pensions Committee and Board HELD ON
Tuesday, 17th March, 2026, 7.00 - 8.28 pm**

PRESENT:

**Councillors: George Dunstall (Chair), John Bevan (Vice-Chair),
Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Matt White, and Anna Lawton**

Co-Opted: Randy Plowright, Steve Turner (Advisor)

18. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted the information contained therein.

19. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Councillor Nick Da Costa

20. URGENT BUSINESS

There was none.

21. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were none.

22. DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS / PRESENTATIONS / QUESTIONS

There were none.

23. RECORD OF TRAINING UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST MEETING

The record of training since the last meeting was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The record of training since the last meeting was noted

24. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting, on 22 January 2026, were discussed.

RESOLVED:

The minutes of the previous meeting, on 22 January 2026, were agreed as a true and accurate record.

25. RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT POLICY

The Pensions Manager introduced the report.

It was explained that the consultation had taken place and had received over 300 respondents. The details of the responses were highlighted in the report. It was explained that, based on the suggestions made, no substantive changes had been made to the proposed report.

Following questions from the Committee and Board, the following information was shared:

- Members thanked officers for the work on the proposals, and welcomed the input from the consultation.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board:

1. Approved the draft Responsible Investment Policy to be made live from April 2026
2. Noted the responses received from the member consultation on the draft Responsible Investment Policy listed in section 6.7 and to provide any comments on the draft Responsible Investment Policy (Appendix 1).

26. PENSION ADMINISTRATION UPDATE

The Pensions Governance Manager introduced the report.

It was explained that the Fund's service level agreement outlined key performance indicators, which were outlined in the report.

It was noted by officers that there had been an appointment of two new team leaders within the team, who had aided in clearing a backlog of cases. It was additionally noted that there was an expectation of general improvement across the service.

Members received an update on the McCloud Project.

Other updates were made regarding the administration of the Pensions Fund, including staffing administration.

Following questions from the Committee and Board, the following information was shared:

- It was explained by officers that cases had been monitored and that targets had been set regarding areas of improvement. It was stressed that work was

underway on meeting with key performance areas not currently met.

- It was noted that proposals for training plans for staff would be brought to the Committee and Board at a future date.
- It was explained by officers that the addition of team leaders had created a new layer of knowledge and experience which had supported the Pensions function.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board:

1. Noted the report and the information provided regarding the Pension Fund's administration activities for the quarter ending 31 December 2025.

27. GOVERNANCE REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Pensions Manager introduced the report.

It was explained that there had been progress undertaken on the governance review recommendations following the review undertaken by the Funds independent advisor, noting that several of the recommendations were proposed to be progressed in other items in the meeting, due to relevancy.

It was explained that officers were working to improve progress on actions within the tracker.

Following questions from the Committee and Board, the following information was shared:

- Officers explained that cybersecurity progress was underway and that areas of improvement were in documenting steps in the event of an incident, and the team were working to develop a business continuity plan to improve on this.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board:

1. Noted the implementation of the fund governance review recommendations.

28. RISK REGISTER

The Pensions Manager introduced the report.

It was explained what the current key risks were to the fund, including maladministration and not keeping in compliance with central government legislation, which it was stressed the Fund was undertaking mitigatory measures to lessen these risks. Other risks, including cybersecurity were highlighted, with an explanation of mitigatory measures being outlined.

Following questions from the Committee and Board, the following information was shared:

- It was explained that loss, corruption or unavailability of scheme data due to system failure or material event was highlighted as a major issue. It was stressed that the risk of cybersecurity would always be high, but that the Fund were confident that the risk was mitigated.
- It was explained that there had been a recent of cyber-attack in the Triborough (RBKC, Hammersmith and Fulham and Westminster), which facilitated the fund's response to quarantine communication from those boroughs temporarily to prevent infection. It was noted that all data was encrypted and backups held offsite to ensure security. It was stressed that the Council would continue to monitor any impact of cyber-attacks and implement any lessons learned to ensure future security. Officers did note that they would provide information on the physical location of backups.
- Officers noted that the fund was majority held by Haringey Council employees, and that the risk from other smaller employers would be of a much lower due to the significantly smaller size.
- It was explained that employers had not become insolvent in the scheme, but explained that employers in the scheme pre-2024 were required to secure a bond to cover the fund in the event of insolvency. Following 2024 the employers were asked to enter the scheme under pass-through, which would remove liability and protect the fund. It was additionally noted that officers monitored contributions into the fund monthly, and that it could be acted on quickly in the case of any issues.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board:

1. Approved the updated risk register that has been aligned with TPRs General Code of Practice (2024)
2. Noted the Fund's risk register.

29. PENSION FUND BUSINESS PLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2026/27

The Pensions Manager introduced the report.

It was explained that this was the Pension Fund's first formal Business Plan and Budget, which was within the recommendations of the governance review, as well as an expectation that this will become a statutory requirement. It was explained by officers that the priorities of the fund across three main areas, governance, actuarial investment/accounting and administration, as set out in the report.

It was noted that the budget for 2026/27 were based on actual estimated spend, and expected changes. The report explained all assumptions and drivers behind cost.

It was explained that the Committee and Board would receive a report quarterly on monitoring of Business Plan and Budget.

Following questions from the Committee and Board, the following information was shared:

- It was explained that additional training needs had been identified, and the Fund would undertake the National Knowledge Assessment Framework for staff and Pension Committee and Board members.
- Officers explained that the Business Plan spanned a period of three years, with most of the milestones in the first year. It was explained that this would not stop the Fund from reviewing this and keeping an eye on future actions. It was also noted that Members could feed into the Business Plan and Budget. Officers explained that there could be work undertaken on reviewing some longer-term aspects for the Business Plan and Budget with the Committee and Board.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board:

1. Approved the Haringey Pension Fund Business Plan and Budget for the financial year 2026/27

30. PENSION FUND QUARTERLY INVESTMENT AND PERFORMANCE UPDATE

The Pensions Manager introduced the report.

It was explained what the current investment portfolio was, and what the returns were. It was additionally explained what the performance of the fund was and noted that it was currently performing relatively strongly. Steve Turner, Mercer explained that that the fund was performing generally well. It was specifically noted that there were some underperforming investment managers, particularly Blackrock. It was noted that there had been other positive recovery performance noted from Ruffer as a result of equity allocation and gold investment.

John Raisin, Independent Advisor, additionally noted that there had been a positive quarter, despite international tensions and uncertainty. It was noted that European and UK equities had gained well, and that inflation in Europe and the UK had come back under control, which had stabilised these investments. It was also suggested that this could be the case due to over-inflation of US markets. It was noted that the current events in Iran had not currently made a major impact on markets and had not effected the Fund too adversely.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board, following consideration of the exempt reports:

1. Noted the information provided in section 6 of this report regarding the Fund's investment performance and activity for the quarter ended 31 December 2025.

31. HARINGEY PENSION FUND ACTUARIAL VALUATION REPORT

The Pensions Manager introduced the report.

It was explained that the Fund was required to undertake an update of the Actuarial Valuation and the Funding Strategy Statement once every three years. The fund's valuation compared with its previous valuation was highlighted. Advisors from Hymens Robertson LLP provided an update. It was explained that the Fund Strategy Statement Consultation Summary had been finalised and that around 17 employers had responded.

It was explained that there had been some additional funding policies including, which were also reviewed once every three years. This would improve transparency with other employers.

It was noted that the governance audit trail was included, which included 18 months of the work that had been undertaken by the Committee and Board, officers and employers. It was noted that the document highlighted governance best practice.

Following questions from the Committee and Board, the following information was shared:

- It was noted that the contributions to the secondary rate was set at 2.8% for the next few years for the whole Fund, and that Haringey Council made up the majority of the fund, which made them a stabilising employer. It was explained that this approach of secondary rate reduction was common across other Local Government Pension Funds.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee and Board, following consideration of the exempt reports:

1. Approved the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), appended as Appendix 2 to this report and note the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) consultation paper appended as Appendix 3.
2. Noted the Haringey Pension Fund's Report on the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2025 report, prepared by the Fund's Actuary, Hymans Robertson and appended as Confidential Appendix 1 to this report.
3. Note the Valuation Governance audit trail paper, appended as Appendix 4 to this report, detailing the key decisions made during the process.

32. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

33. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

It was noted that this meeting was the final one of the Council year 2025/2026. The next meeting would be agreed at the Council Annual Meeting.

34. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED:

1. That the rest of the meeting be subject to a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contain exempt information as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended by Section 12A of the Local Government Act 1985); para 3 – namely information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) and para 5 – information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

35. EXEMPT MINUTES

The exempt minutes of the previous meeting, on 22 January 2026, were discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt minutes of the previous meeting, on 22 January 2026, were agreed as a true and accurate record.

36. EXEMPT - PENSION FUND QUARTERLY UPDATE AND INVESTMENTS UPDATE

The exempt report was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt report was agreed and noted.

37. EXEMPT - HARINGEY PENSION FUND ACTUARIAL VALUATION REPORT

The exempt report was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt report was agreed and noted.

38. EXEMPT - PROCUREMENT OF ACTUARIAL SERVICES

The exempt report was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt report was agreed and noted.

39. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

There was none.

CHAIR: Councillor George Dunstall

Signed by Chair

Date

Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Item number:

Title: Pension Fund External Audit update – year to 31 March 2026

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance Resources (Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury management
Jamie.Abbott@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report presents the audit plan (Appendix 1) prepared by the Pension Fund's external auditors, KPMG, for the audit of the Pension Fund's Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026, for the Pensions Committee and Board's consideration.
- 1.2. For the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) to consider the statutory Annual Report from KPMG, which highlights their findings from the audit of the Pension Funds statutory accounts.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is requested to:

- 3.1. Note and provide any comments on the audit plan that has been prepared by KPMG, which is included as Appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.2. Note the contents and recommendations from the IAS 260, attached as Appendix 2 to this report.
- 3.3. Agree that the Committee delegates the sign off for the Pension Fund Accounts 2025/26, subject to any final changes required by the conclusion of the audit, to the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Chair.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. As the Administering Authority for the Haringey Pension Fund, Haringey Council is required by law to approve the Pension Fund Accounts and Annual Report each year.

- 4.2. The Council, in its Constitution, has delegated the responsibility of exercising all the Council's functions as the Pension Fund's Administering Authority to the Pensions Committee and Board.

5. Alternative options considered

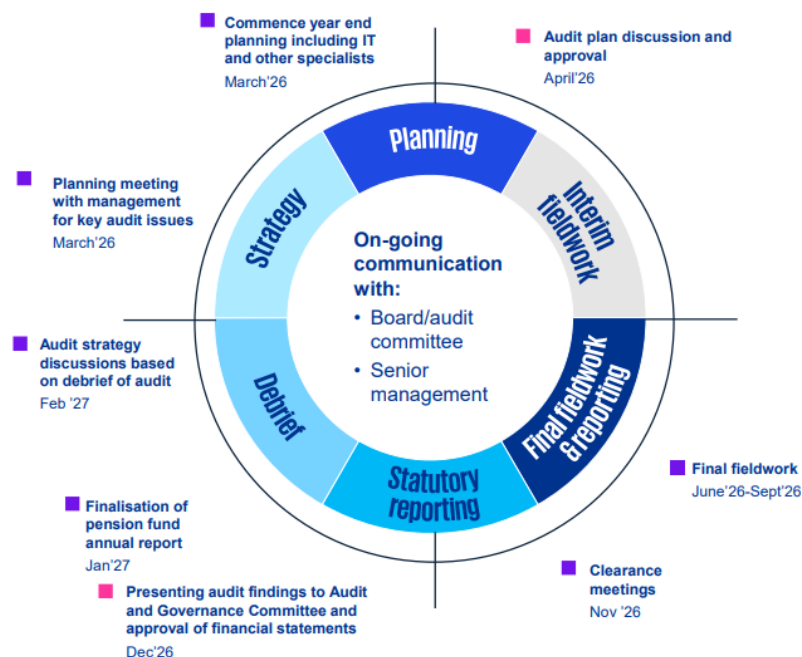
- 5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

- 6.1. The draft version of the pension fund annual report will be presented for approval at the October Pensions Committee and Board meeting, ahead of the 1 December statutory deadline.
- 6.2. KPMG LLP has been appointed as the Council's auditors by the Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd, marking their third year as Haringey Pension Fund's auditors.

Audit Plan

- 6.3. The draft audit plan outlines KPMG's approach to auditing the annual accounts for the financial year ending 31 March 2026. The plan highlights key areas of focus, including the planned scope and materiality of the audit, identification of significant and other audit risks, and other significant audit-related matters. Additionally, the plan includes the agreed audit cycle and timetable, aiming to have a signed audit report by December 2026.
- 6.4. Officers have been engaging with the KPMG audit team since March 2026 and are well-positioned to provide the auditors with all the necessary information in a timely manner during the audit period.
- 6.5. The proposed audit timetable is in the graph below:



- 6.6. KPMG's audit team will attend the meeting to discuss the draft audit plan, which has been included as Appendix 1 to this paper, in detail.

IAS 260 Report

- 6.7. The IAS (International Accounting Standards) 260 report communicates the key findings arising from the audit of the Pension Fund Accounts and provides assurance on the significant matters considered during the audit process.
- 6.8. The report sets out the auditor's findings on the Pension Fund's financial statements, including key audit areas, which are:
- Management override of controls
 - Level 1, 2 and 3 investments are not complete, do not exist or are not accurately recorded
 - Valuation of Level 1, 2 and other Level 3 investments is misstated
 - Contributions into the Pension Fund are not completely identified and recorded, do not exist or are not in compliance with the Regulations and the Fund's Rates and Adjustments Schedule
- 6.9. There has been one "Other control deficiency" Identified during the audit, which relates to segregation of duties when posting manual Journals. This is a system issue and a compensating control is in place, however, KPMG are unable to rely on this control.
- 6.10. There has been an identified and corrected misstatement. This relates to Level 3 investments, which comprise unquoted and illiquid assets where valuations are based on information provided by the underlying fund managers. Due to the timing of the funds' valuation processes, updated valuations were not available at the Fund's year-end closedown.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 7.1. Not applicable

8. Carbon and Climate Change

- 8.1. Not applicable

9. Statutory Officers comments (Director of Finance (procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

Finance

- 9.1. Public sector audit fees are set centrally by the Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd. The proposed fees for the 2024/25 audit are £88,000. This fee, an increase from previous years, is based on several assumptions such as the timely completion of audit evidence files and provision of supporting schedules. Any

deviations from these assumptions which include changes to deadlines or reporting requirements may result in increased fees.

Procurement

- 9.2. There are no immediate procurement implications arising from this report.

Head of Legal and Governance [Fiona Alderman, Director of Legal and Governance]

- 9.3. The Director of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted on the content of this report. Part of the Council's duty as administering authority for the Haringey Pension Fund is to ensure that the annual accounts are properly audited, and the audit plan sets out how and when the audit will be carried out.

Equality

- 9.4. There are no equalities issues arising from this report

10. Use of Appendices

- 10.1. Appendix 1: Audit plan and strategy for the year ended 31 March 2026
10.2. Appendix 2: HPF IAS 260

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 11.1. Not applicable.



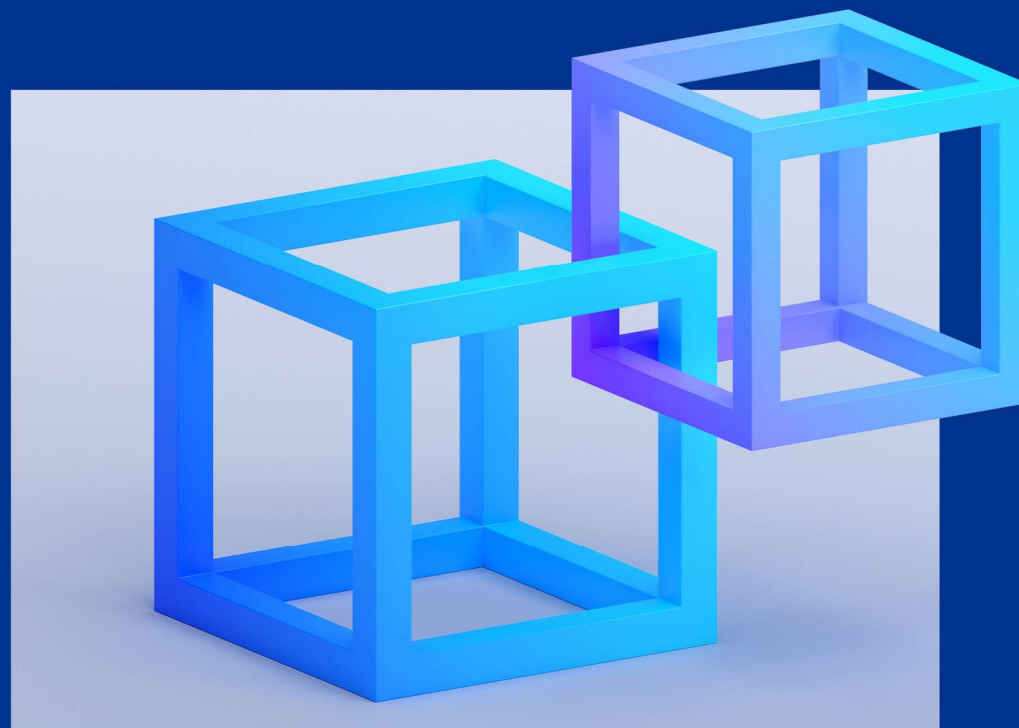
Haringey Pension Fund

Report to the Pension Committee and Board

External Audit plan and strategy for the year ending 31
March 2026

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30 April 2026



Introduction

To the Pension Committee and Board of Haringey Pension Fund

We are pleased to have the opportunity to share with you our Indicative Audit Strategy Document in relation to the financial statements of Haringey Pension Fund, for the year ending 31 March 2026.

We have been appointed as the auditors by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd. The audit is governed by the provisions of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and in compliance with the NAO Code of Audit Practice.

This report outlines our risk assessment and planned audit approach. Our planning activities are still ongoing, and we will communicate any significant changes to the planned audit approach subsequently.

We provide this report to you in advance of the meeting to allow you sufficient time to consider the key matters and formulate your questions.

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The engagement team

Tim Cutler, FCA, is the engagement partner on the audit. He has 29 years of experience in Public Sector audits.

Tim Cutler shall lead the engagement and is responsible for the audit opinion.

Other key members of the engagement team include Katie Ho (Manager) and M. Muhammad (Assistant Manager) with over 8 years and over 5 years of experience, respectively.

Yours sincerely,



Tim Cutler

Partner - KPMG LLP

30 April 2026

How we deliver audit quality

Audit quality is at the core of everything we do at KPMG and we believe that it is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how we reach that opinion. We consider risks to the quality of our audit in our engagement risk assessment and planning discussions.

We define 'audit quality' as being the outcome when audits are:

- Executed consistently, in line with the requirements and intent of applicable professional standards within a strong stem of quality controls and
- All of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity.

We depend on well planned timing of our audit work to avoid compromising the quality of the audit. This is also heavily dependent on receiving information from management and those charged with governance in a timely manner.

We aim to complete all audit work no later than 2 days before audit signing. As you are aware, we will not issue our audit opinion until we have completed all relevant procedures, including audit documentation.

We are committed to providing you with a high-quality service. If you have any concerns or are dissatisfied with any part of KPMG's work, in the first instance you should contact Tim Cutler (tim.cutler@kpmg.co.uk), the engagement lead to the Authority and the national lead partner for all of KPMG's work under our contract with Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited, who will try to resolve your complaint. After this, if you are still dissatisfied with how your complaint has been handled you can raise your complaint as per the following process [Complaints](#).

Overview of planned scope including materiality

Our expected materiality levels

We will determine materiality for the Fund financial statements at a level which could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. We expect to use a benchmark of the Fund's total assets which we consider to be appropriate given the sector in which the Fund operates, its ownership and financing structure, and the focus of users.

We considered qualitative factors such as stability of legislation, lack of shareholders and external debt when determining materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

To respond to aggregation risk from individually immaterial misstatements, we design our procedures to detect misstatements at a lower level of materiality £14.6m / 75% of materiality driven by our expectations of a normal level of undetected or uncorrected misstatements in the period.

We will report misstatements to the Audit and Governance Committee including:

- Corrected and uncorrected audit misstatements above £974k.
- Errors and omissions in disclosure (corrected and uncorrected) and the effect that they, individually and in aggregate, may have on our opinion.
- Other misstatements we include due to the nature of the item.

Control environment

The impact of the control environment on our audit is reflected in our planned audit procedures. Our planned audit procedures reflect findings raised in previous year and management's response to those findings.

Materiality

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole	£19.4m (FY 24/25 £18.7m) 1% of total assets
Procedure designed to detect individual errors at this level	£14.6m (FY 24/25 £14.0m, 75% of materiality)
Misstatements reported to the Audit and Governance Committee	£974k (FY 24/25 £935k, 5% of materiality)

Materiality has been calculated based on audited 31 March 2025 values.

Overview of planned scope including materiality (cont.)



Timing of our audit and communications

We will maintain communication led by the engagement Partner, senior manager and in charge throughout the audit. We set out below the form, timing and general content of our planned communications:

- Kick-off meeting with management in March 2026 where we outlined our audit approach and discussed management's progress in key areas, with regular ongoing discussions, including sharing audit plans and findings throughout the year;
- Pension Committee and Board meeting in July 2026 where we present our final audit plan and this will also be presented at the next Pensions Board and Pensions Committee;
- Status meetings with management throughout the audit where we communicate progress on the audit plan, any misstatements, control deficiencies and significant issues;
- Closing meeting with management in November 2026 where we discuss the auditor's report and any outstanding deliverables;
- Pension Committee and Board meeting in December 2026 where we communicate audit misstatements and significant control deficiencies. This will also be presented at the next Pensions Board and Pensions Committee.

Using the work of others and areas requiring specialised skill

We outline below where, in our planned audit response to audit risks, we expect to use the work of others such as Internal Audit or require specialised skill/knowledge to perform planned audit procedures and evaluate results.

Others	Extent of planned involvement or use of work
Actuarial specialist	We will engage our actuarial specialists to evaluate the calculation of the pension liability for compliance with the requirements of IAS26 and the approach outlined in the disclosure note; and to carry out a high-level assessment of the calculated figure on a roll forward basis.
iRADAR	Our in-house investment team, iRADAR, will review the valuation of a selection of segregated investments held to identify any potential material pricing issues.
IT specific team member	We will be utilising our IT team to gain an understanding of the key financial systems and processes within the Fund.

Significant risks and other audit risks

Our indicative risk assessment draws upon our understanding of the applicable financial reporting framework, knowledge of the pension fund, the industry and the wider economic environment in which the Fund operates.

We also use our regular meetings with senior management to update our understanding and take input from and internal audit reports.

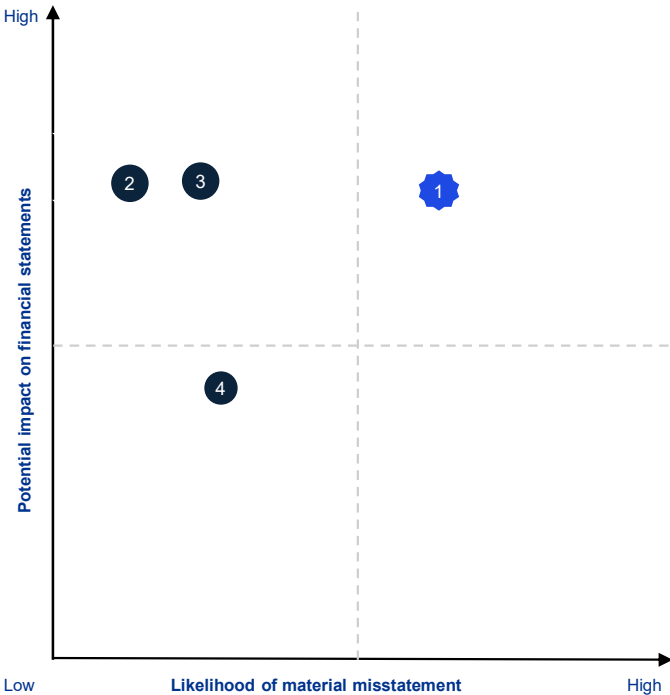
Due to the current levels of economic uncertainty, there is an increased likelihood of significant risks emerging throughout the audit cycle that are not identified (or in existence) at the time we planned our audit. Where such items are identified we will amend our audit approach accordingly and communicate this to the Audit and Governance Committee.

Significant risks

- 1 Management override of controls

Other areas of focus

- 2 Level 1, 2 and 3 investments are not complete, do not exist or are not accurately recorded
- 3 Valuation of level 1, 2 and 3 investments is misstated
- 4 The actuarial position of the scheme is not appropriately presented in the financial statements



KEY

- 1 Presumed significant risk
- 2 Significant financial statement audit risks
- 3 Other audit risks

Audit risks and our audit approach



1 Management override of controls^(a)



Significant audit risk

- Professional standards require us to communicate the fraud risk from management override of controls as significant.
- Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
- As part of our planning risk assessment procedures, we identified that the Pension Fund does not have enforced segregation of duty controls over the posting of journals, we will therefore not seek to take a controls-based approach when designing procedures to provide assurance over this risk.

Note: (a) Significant risk that professional standards require us to assess in all cases.



Planned response

- As part of our audit procedures, we will gain an understanding of the financial reporting process.
- Our audit methodology incorporates the risk of management override of controls as a default significant risk.
- Assess accounting estimates for biases by evaluating whether judgements and decisions in making accounting estimates, even if individually reasonable, indicate a possible bias.
- Evaluate the selection and application of accounting policies.
- Evaluate the design and implementation of controls over journal entries and post-closing adjustments.
- Assess the appropriateness of changes compared to the prior year and to the methods and underlying assumptions used to prepare accounting estimates.
- Assess the business rationale and the appropriateness of the accounting for significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business or are otherwise unusual.
- Analyse all journals through the year using data and analytics and focus our testing on those with a higher risk.
- With regards to the financial reporting and journals process, perform the following over journal entries and other adjustments:
 - Evaluate the completeness of the population of journal entries; and
 - Determine the high-risk criteria and select journals based on this criteria for testing.



Audit risks and our audit approach (cont.)



2

Level 1, 2 and 3 investments are not complete, do not exist or are not accurately recorded



Other audit risk

- Level 1, level 2 and level 3 investments are not complete, do not exist or are not accurately recorded.
- Investments are held to pay benefits of the Haringey Pension Fund. They are held with a number of investment managers across multiple asset classes. The investments are material to the financial statements (99.9% of the Statement of Net Assets) and therefore there is a risk of material misstatement.
- There is a risk of material misstatement relating to completeness, existence and accuracy as there has been a number of investment transitions in the year between investment managers, due to rebalancing of the portfolio based on the Pension Committee's decision to align the portfolio with the Investment Strategy Statement.



Planned response

- Develop an understanding of the processes over the completeness, existence and accuracy of Level 1, 2 and 3 investments. This will include gaining an understanding of the control environment at all the investment managers and custodian through reviewing their internal controls reports to identify any control deficiencies that would impact our audit approach (where available).
- Obtain direct confirmations from the custodian and all investment managers to confirm the holdings and valuation of assets at the year end.
- Vouch purchases and sales to investment manager and/or custodian reports.
- Recalculate changes in market value and compare this to the overall investment return stated in the Pension Committee's report for consistency with the amounts reported in the financial statements. Any material deviations will be investigated.

Audit risks and our audit approach (cont.)



3

Valuation of Level 1, 2 and 3 investments is misstated



Other audit risk

- The fair value of level 1, 2 and 3 investments is not measured appropriately.
- Investments are held to pay benefits of the Haringey Pension Fund. They are held with a number of investment managers across multiple asset classes. The investments are material to the financial statements (99.9% of the Statement of Net Assets) and therefore there is a risk of material misstatement.
- There is a risk of material misstatement relating to fair values of level 1 and 2 segregated and pooled investments which amounted to £1.628bn as at 31 March 2025, due to the estimation uncertainty resulting from the pricing of these investments.
- There is a risk of material misstatement relating to fair values of level 3 pooled investments which amounted to £316.8m as at 31 March 2025, due to the estimation uncertainty resulting from unobservable inputs to these investments.



Planned response

- **Segregated financial instruments:** KPMG's in-house investment valuation team, iRADAR, will be engaged to independently revalue segregated securities and over the counter (OTC) derivative prices and identify stale price issues of directly held financial instruments within the investment portfolio as well as any exposures to hard to value assets.
- **Level 1 & 2 pooled investment vehicles:** Recalculate the value of the Level 1 and 2 pooled investments by using our internal valuation specialist.
- **Level 3 pooled investment vehicles:** For each Level 3 pooled investment vehicle investment manager, we will assess the work of the investment manager for use as audit evidence.
- Obtain the unaudited Net Asset Value ('NAV') Statement at (or closest to) the measurement date and vouch the valuation to this.
- Further assess the reliability of the NAV statements produced by fund managers on a sample basis by:
 - Obtain and inspect the latest audited financial statements for the underlying funds where available;
 - Inspect the audit report to confirm that it is unqualified and that the audit has been carried out by a reputable audit firm; and
 - Compare the unaudited pricing information at the year end to the audited financial statements valuation. Where the audited financial statements are not as at the Fund year end date, this will be agreed to unaudited pricing information at that date and reconcile significant movements to the Fund year end date agreeing movements to transaction statements.

Audit risks and our audit approach (cont.)



4

The actuarial position of the scheme is not appropriately presented in the financial statements



Other audit risk

- The actuarial position of the Fund is not appropriately presented in the financial statements.
- The actuarial position is not recognised on the Statement of Net Assets but is disclosed in the Notes.
- The value of the liability is an estimate involving the selection of appropriate actuarial assumptions, most notably the discount rate applied to the Fund's liabilities, inflation rates and mortality rates. The selection of these assumptions is inherently subjective.
- The actuary will take account of the results of the new Triennial Valuation as at 31 March 2025 for accounting at 31 March 2026. This means re-basing their estimate models to allow for actual experience since 2022. It also updates the contributions payable, which could also have on the funding levels for the Pension Fund.
- Also, recent changes to market conditions have meant that more pension funds are finding themselves moving into surplus. The requirements of the accounting standards on recognition of these surpluses are complicated and requires actuarial involvement.



Planned response

- Understand the processes in place to set the assumptions used in the valuation.
- Evaluate the competency, objectivity of the actuary to confirm their qualifications and the basis for their calculations.
- Perform inquiries of the Fund's actuary to assess the methodology and key assumptions made, including actual figures where estimates have been used by the actuaries, such as the rate of return on Pension Fund assets.
- Test the data provided used within the calculation of the Fund's valuation.
- Evaluate, with the support of our own actuarial specialists, the key assumptions applied, being the discount rate, inflation rate and mortality/life expectancy against externally derived data.
- Where applicable, assess the level of surplus that should be recognised by the entity; and
- Assess the impact of a new triennial valuation model and/or any special events, where applicable.

Audit risks and our audit approach (cont.)



Revenue – rebuttal of significant risk

Professional standards require us to make a rebuttable presumption that the fraud risk from revenue recognition is a significant risk.

Revenue in a pension fund equates to contributions receivable. This revenue is recognized based on specific instructions as set out in the appropriate schedule(s). There are no subjective issues concerning when contributions need to be recognized. Amounts involved cannot easily be manipulated through accounting policies, issue of credit notes, timing or other policies. There is little incentive for the Fund management to manipulate the financial reporting of contributions.

Therefore, in the absence of specific fraud risk factors, the presumption that fraudulent revenue recognition is a significant risk is rebutted for pension fund audits.

Expenditure – rebuttal of significant risk

Practice Note 10 states that the risk of material misstatement due to fraudulent financial reporting may arise from the manipulation of expenditure recognition is required to be considered.

Expenditure in a pension scheme equates to payments to members and management expenses. There are no subjective issues concerning when expenses need to be recognised. Amounts involved cannot easily be manipulated through accounting policies, timing or other policies. There is little incentive for the Fund to manipulate the financial reporting of expenses.

Therefore, in the absence of specific fraud risk factors, there is no risk of fraudulent financial reporting arising from the manipulation of expenditure recognition for the Fund.

Other significant matters related to our audit approach



Additional reporting

The audit is undertaken to comply with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, which places additional responsibilities on auditors, as well as further requirements to report to the National Audit Office.

Our audit responsibilities under the Code of Practice in respect of the Pension Fund, are as follows:

- We read any other information published alongside the London Borough of Haringey Council's financial statements to check that it is consistent with the Pension Fund's financial statements on which we give an opinion and is consistent with our knowledge of the Authority; and
- We consider our other duties under legislation and the Code, as and when required, including:
 - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2024/25 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2025/26 financial statements;
 - Issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Fund under section 24 of the Act, copied to the Secretary of State;
 - Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 or for a judicial review under Section 31 of the Act; or
 - Issuing an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Act.

As part of our procedures on other information, we will obtain and read your Pension Fund's annual report and climate change disclosures. We will consider whether there is a material inconsistency between this information included in the annual report and the financial statements, or with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or whether this information appears to be materially misstated.

Mandatory communications - additional reporting

Consistency opinion

Under NAO guidance, including Practice Note 10 - A local authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis; this is, the financial statements should be prepared on the assumption that the functions of the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Transfers of services under combinations of public sector bodies (such as local government reorganization) do not negate the presumption of going concern.

Additional reporting

Your audit is undertaken to comply with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 which gives the NAO the responsibility to prepare an Audit Code (the Code), which places responsibilities in addition to those derived from audit standards on us. We also have responsibilities which come specifically from acting as a component auditor to the NAO. In considering these matters at the planning stage we indicate whether:

Work is completed throughout our audit and we can confirm the matters are progressing satisfactorily 	We have identified issues that we may need to report 	Work is completed at a later stage of our audit so we have nothing to report 
--	--	--

We have summarised the status of all these various requirements at the time of planning our audit below and will update you as our work progresses:

Type	Status	Response
Our declaration of independence		No matters to report. The engagement team and others in the firm, as appropriate, have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.
Issue a report in the public interest		We are required to consider if we should issue a public interest report on any matters which come to our attention during the audit. We have not identified any such matters to date.
Certify the audit as complete		We are required to certify the audit of the Authority as complete when we have fulfilled all of our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and use of resources in respect of the Authority and the Fund as well as those other matters highlighted above.

Mandatory communications

Type	Statements
Management's responsibilities (and, where appropriate, those charged with governance)	Prepare financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Provide the auditor with access to all information relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, additional information requested and unrestricted access to persons within the entity.
Auditor's responsibilities	Our responsibilities set out through the NAO Code (communicated to you by the PSAA) and can be also found on their website, which include our responsibilities to form and express an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities.
Auditor's responsibilities – Fraud	This report communicates how we plan to identify, assess and obtain sufficient appropriate evidence regarding the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud and to implement appropriate responses to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.
Auditor's responsibilities – Other information	Our responsibilities are communicated to you by the PSAA and can be also found on their website, which communicates our responsibilities with respect to other information in documents containing audited financial statements. We will report to you on material inconsistencies and misstatements in other information.
Independence	Our independence confirmation at page 18 discloses matters relating to our independence and objectivity including any relationships that may bear on the firm's independence and the integrity and objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff.

Appendix

- A** Audit team
- B** Fees
- C** Audit cycle & timetable
- D** Confirmation of independence
- E** KPMG's Audit quality framework

Audit team and rotation

Your audit team has been drawn from our Public Sector team and Pensions Centre of Excellence and is led by key members of staff who will be supported by auditors and specialists as necessary to complete our work. We also ensure that we consider rotation of your audit partner and firm.

Tim Cutler is the partner responsible for our audit. Tim will lead our audit work, attend the Audit Committee, Pensions Board and Pensions Committee and be responsible for the opinions that we issue.

Katie Ho is the manager responsible for our audit. Katie will co-ordinate our audit work, attend the Audit Committee, Pensions Board and Pensions Committee as required.

M. Muhammad is the assistant manager responsible for our audit for the year. Muhammad will be responsible for our on-site fieldwork. Muhammad will complete work on more complex sections of the audit.

To comply with professional standard, we need to ensure that you appropriately rotate your external audit partner. There are no other members of your team which we will need to consider this requirement for:

Using the work of others and areas requiring specialised skill

We outline below where, in our planned audit response to audit risks, we expect to use the work of others such as Internal Audit or require specialised skill/knowledge to perform planned audit procedures and evaluate results.

Others	Extent of planned involvement or use of work
iRADAR	Our in-house investment team, iRADAR, will review the valuation of the equities held to identify any potential material pricing issues.
Actuarial specialist	KPMG will engage Actuarial Specialist, to determine the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the valuation of the promised retirement benefits liability of the Pension Fund.
KPMG IT Audit	We will work closely with the IT Audit team to obtain an understanding of IT stems operating at the Pension Fund



This will be partner's third year as your engagement lead.

Fees

Audit fee

Our scale fees for the year ending 31 March 2026 are

Pension Fund	2025/26 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)
Statutory audit: Scale fees*	91.2	87.6
Other assurance services**	TBC	-
Total	91.2	87.6

*We anticipate possible overrun fees due to triennial valuation procedures which have not been considered in the initial scale fees.

** Subject to PSAA fee variation process. These services were in relation to the assurance letters issued to the auditors of other admitted bodies

Billing arrangements

Fees will be billed in accordance with a billing schedule agreed with the PSAA.

Basis of fee information

In line with our standard terms and conditions the fee is based on the following assumptions:

- The Haringey Pension Fund's audit evidence files are completed to an appropriate standard (we will liaise with you separately on this);
- Draft statutory accounts are presented to us for audit subject to audit;
- Supporting schedules to figures in the accounts are supplied;
- A trial balance together with reconciled control accounts are presented to us;
- All deadlines agrees with us are met;
- We find no weaknesses in controls that cause us to significantly extend procedures beyond those planned;
- Management will be available to us as necessary throughout the audit process; and
- There will be no changes in deadlines or reporting requirements.

We will provide a list of schedules to be prepared by management stating the due dates together with pro-formas as necessary.

Our ability to deliver the services outlined to the agreed timetable and fee will depend on these schedules being available on the due dates in the agreed form and content.

If there are any variations to the above plan, we will discuss them with you and agree any additional fees before costs are incurred wherever possible.



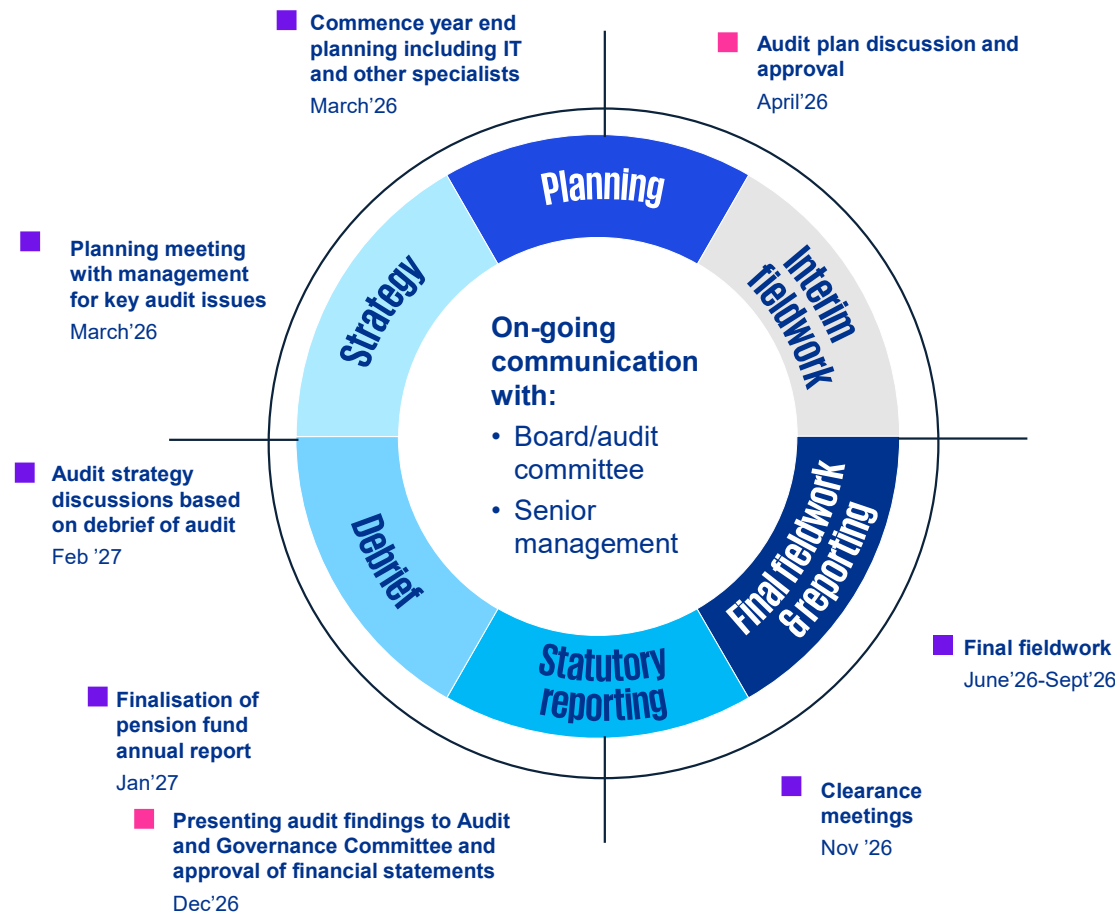
Audit cycle & timetable

Our schedule 2025/26

Key:

■ Timing of Audit and Governance Committee communications

■ Key events



Confirmation of Independence

We confirm that, in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the Partner and audit staff is not impaired.

To the Audit and Governance Committee members

Assessment of our objectivity and independence as auditor of Haringey Pension Fund

Professional ethical standards require us to provide to you at the planning stage of the audit a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that bear on KPMG LLP's objectivity and independence, the threats to KPMG LLP's independence that these create, any safeguards that have been put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable KPMG LLP's objectivity and independence to be assessed.

This letter is intended to comply with this requirement and facilitate a subsequent discussion with you on audit independence and addresses:

- General procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity;
- Independence and objectivity considerations relating to the provision of non-audit services; and
- Independence and objectivity considerations relating to other matters.

General procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity

KPMG LLP is committed to being and being seen to be independent. As part of our ethics and independence policies, all KPMG LLP partners/directors and staff annually confirm their compliance with our ethics and independence policies and procedures including in particular that they have no prohibited shareholdings. Our ethics and independence policies and procedures are fully consistent with the requirements of the FRC Ethical Standard. As a result, we have underlying safeguards in place to maintain independence through:

- Instilling professional values
- Communications
- Internal accountability
- Risk management
- Independent reviews.

The conclusion of the audit engagement partner as to our compliance with the FRC Ethical Standard in relation to this audit engagement is subject to review by an engagement quality control reviewer, who is a Partner not otherwise involved in your affairs.

We are satisfied that our general procedures support our independence and objectivity.

Independence and objectivity considerations relating to the provision of non-audit services

Summary of non-audit services

No non-audit services have been provided to the Fund during the year ended 31 March 2026 and we have not committed to providing any such services.

Summary of fees

We have considered the fees charged by us to the Authority and Fund for professional services provided by us during the reporting period.

Total fees charged by us for the period ended 31 March 2026 can be analysed as follows:

	2025/26
	£'000
Statutory audit	91.2
Total Fees	91.2

Fee ratio

The ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees for the year was 0:1.

Confirmation of Independence (cont.)

We confirm that, in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the Partner and audit staff is not impaired.

Independence and objectivity considerations relating to other matters

There are no other matters that, in our professional judgment, bear on our independence which need to be disclosed to the Audit and Governance Committee.

Confirmation of audit independence

We confirm that as of the date of this letter, in our professional judgment, KPMG LLP, each member of the audit engagement team, and anyone else within the Firm who can influence the conduct or outcome of this audit engagement is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of the and audit staff is not impaired.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Audit and Governance Committee of the Administering Authority and should not be used for any other purposes.

We would be very happy to discuss the matters identified above (or any other matters relating to our objectivity and independence) should you wish to do so.



Yours faithfully

KPMG LLP



How we will Collaborate with KPMG Clara collaboration (KCc)



We have successfully deployed KPMG Clara collaboration for Haringey Pension Fund during 31 Mar 2026, bringing online collaboration features to the audit. The initial implementation has been successful, and we will continue to deploy additional features over the coming years.

What is KPMG Clara for Haringey Pension Fund?

- Your gateway into the audit - a dynamic, tailored homepage with real time alerts
- Prepared by management ("PBM") functionality, providing an intuitive user interface for Haringey Pension Fund to securely provide KPMG with the required information and to track the status of KPMG's requests.

Additional features to be deployed through the course of the audit:

- A dedicated and user-friendly space to easily share and collaborate on documents
- Access to the results of our digital audit procedures, through interactive data visualisation and dashboards.

What have we achieved so far?

- KCc approved for use by Haringey Pension Fund
- Access for Haringey Pension Fund users setup through single sign-on
- Dedicated training sessions for Haringey Pension Fund.
- Q&A session hosted by KPMG to support onboarding of Haringey Pension Fund users.
- Use of PBM functionality for the audit in planning.

KPMG's Audit quality framework

Audit quality is at the core of everything we do at KPMG and we believe that it is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how we reach that opinion.

To ensure that every partner and employee concentrates on the fundamental skills and behaviours required to deliver an appropriate and independent opinion, we have developed our global Audit Quality Framework.

Responsibility for quality starts at the top through our governance structures as the UK Board is supported by the Audit Oversight Committee, and accountability is reinforced through the complete chain of command in all our teams.

■ Commitment to continuous improvement

- Comprehensive effective monitoring processes
- Significant investment in technology to achieve consistency and enhance audits
- Obtain feedback from key stakeholders
- Evaluate and appropriately respond to feedback and findings

■ Performance of effective & efficient audits

- Professional judgement and scepticism
- Direction, supervision and review
- Ongoing mentoring and on the job coaching, including the second line of defence model
- Critical assessment of audit evidence
- Appropriately supported and documented conclusions
- Insightful, open and honest two-way communications

■ Commitment to technical excellence & quality service delivery

- Technical training and support
- Accreditation and licensing
- Access to specialist networks
- Consultation processes
- Business understanding and industry knowledge
- Capacity to deliver valued insights



■ Association with the right entities

- Select entities within risk tolerance
- Manage audit responses to risk
- Robust client and engagement acceptance and continuance processes
- Client portfolio management

■ Clear standards & robust audit tools

- KPMG Audit and Risk Management Manuals
- Audit technology tools, templates and guidance
- KPMG Clara incorporating monitoring capabilities at engagement level
- Independence policies

■ Recruitment, development & assignment of appropriately qualified personnel

- Recruitment, promotion, retention
- Development of core competencies, skills and personal qualities
- Recognition and reward for quality work
- Capacity and resource management
- Assignment of team members and specialists

2025 AQR results



The FRC published reports on the findings of AQR and QAD 2023/24 inspection of KPMG and the other tier 1 firms (which largely covered years ending between August 2023 and March 2024) on 15 July 2025

Key findings	Our response	Good practice identified
Estimates “Improve the quality and consistency of the audit of estimates in the valuation of investments and provisions.”	A targeted programme to support engagements which have estimates with certain characteristics has been initiated. Alongside this, we continue to invest in our training and culture programmes to reinforce the behaviours expected, including consistent application of a critical thinking mindset and the extent of evidence expected.	At an engagement level areas of good practices were identified including: • Risk assessment and planning including bribery & corruption, climate and provisions; • Audit of provisions; • Audit of impairment • Use of specialists; • Group audit oversight; and • Stand-back assessment.
Consolidation and other journals “Improve the quality of the audit of consolidation and other journals.”	Enhanced guidance and continuation of a centrally led process designed to challenge the journals approach at an engagement level, together with additional targeted training are helping us to reduce the recurrence of findings in this area.	Good practices were identified in various areas at the firm level including identification of SOQM deficiencies, component auditors compliance with the ethical standards, the continued roll out of the Ethics Programme and the development and use of new technology.

The Audit Quality Review (AQR) team of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) undertakes independent inspections of the overall quality of the audit work of those UK audit firms that audit listed and other major public interest entities. The AQR inspections involve a number of file reviews at each firm visited. The result of these file reviews are summarised into three main categories as follows:

- Good or limited improvements required;
- Improvements required;
- Significant improvements required

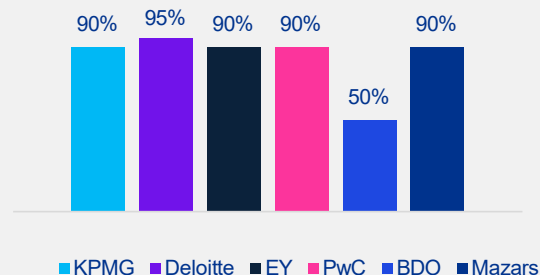
KPMG LLP
Audit Quality Inspection and Supervision
July 2025



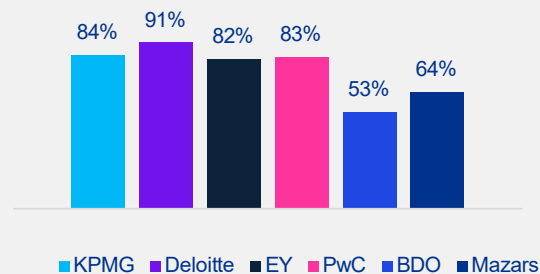
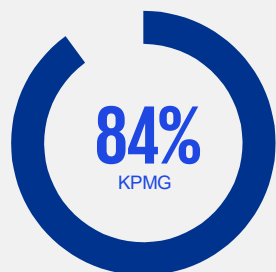
2025 AQR results (cont.)

Percentage of all audits reviewed graded Good/Limited improvements required.

2024/25



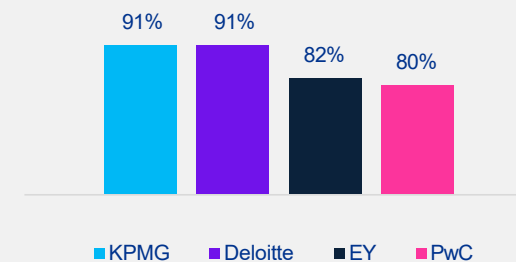
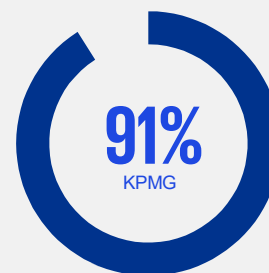
3-year average



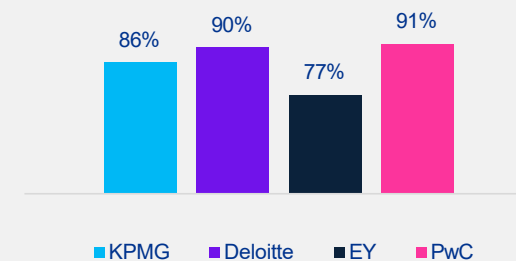
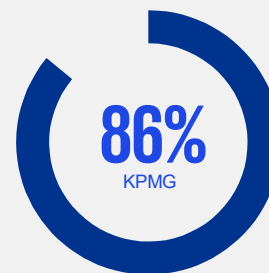
Percentage of all FTSE 350 audits reviewed graded Good/Limited improvements required.

Not disclosed for BDO and Mazars

2024/25



3-year average





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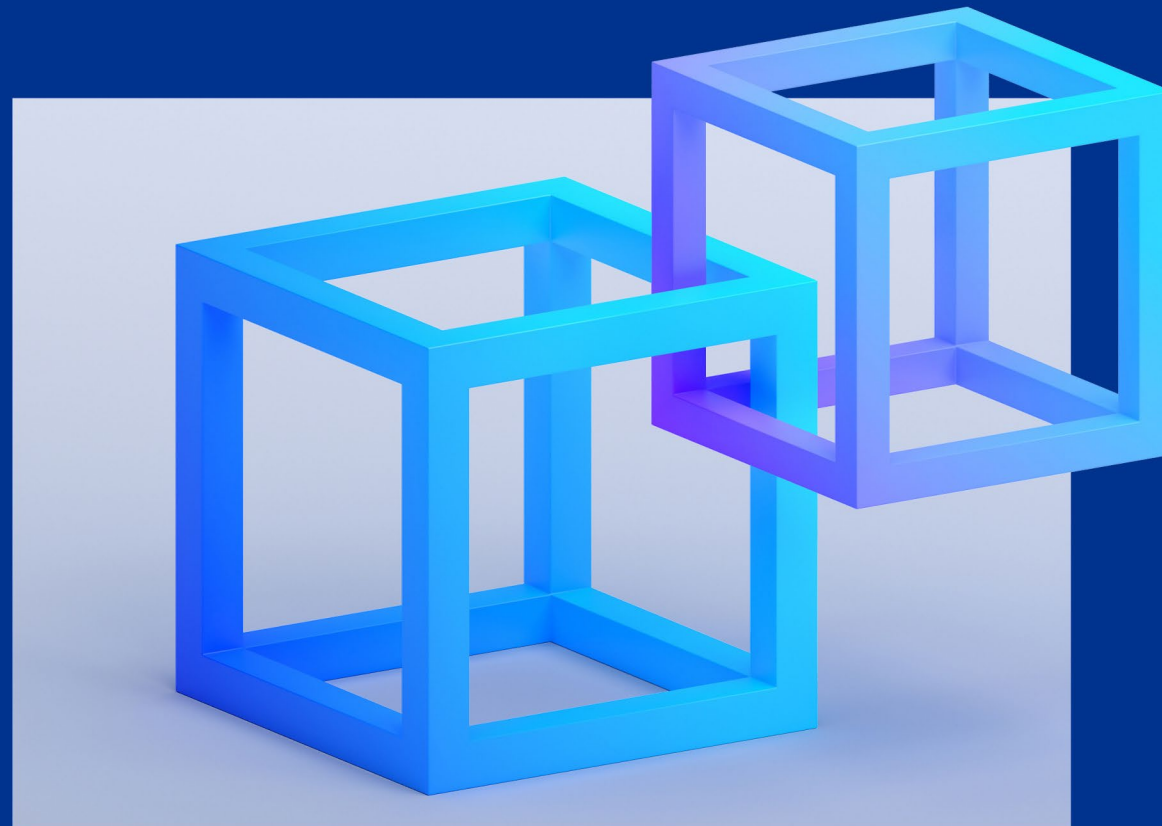
Haringey Pension Fund

Year End Report to the Pension Committee and
Board and Audit Committee

Draft Year end report for the year ended 31 March 2026

—

15 October 2026



Introduction

To the Pension Committee and Board and Audit Committee

We are pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you on **15 October 2026** to discuss the results of our audit of the financial statements of Haringey Pension Fund (the 'Pension Fund'), as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026.

We are providing this report in advance of our meeting to enable you to consider our findings and hence enhance the quality of our discussions. This report should be read in conjunction with our audit plan and strategy report, to be presented on **15 October 2026**. We will be pleased to elaborate on the matters covered in this report when we meet.

How we deliver audit quality

Audit quality is at the core of everything we do at KPMG and we believe that it is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how we reach that opinion.

We consider risks to the quality of our audit in our engagement risk assessment and planning discussions.

We define 'audit quality' as being the outcome when:

- Audits are executed consistently, in line with the requirements and intent of applicable professional standards within a strong system of quality management; and,
- All of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity.

We are committed to providing you with a high-quality service. If you have any concerns or are dissatisfied with any part of KPMG's work, please contact the engagement partner as well as the national lead partner for all of KPMG's work under our contract with Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited, Tim Cutler. (tim.cutler@kpmg.co.uk). After this, if you are still dissatisfied with how your complaint has been handled you can access KPMG's complaints process here: <https://kpmg.com/uk/en/misc/complaints.html>

Subject to the approval of the statement of accounts, we expect to be in a position to sign our audit opinion on the approval of those statement of accounts and auditor's representation letter, provided that the outstanding matters noted on page 4 of this report are satisfactorily resolved.

There have been no significant changes to our audit plan and strategy.

We expect to issue an unmodified Auditor's Report

We draw your attention to the important notice on page 4 of this report, which explains:

- The purpose of this report
- Limitations on work performed
- Restrictions on distribution of this report

Yours sincerely,



Tim Cutler
15 October 2026

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Important notice

This report is presented under the terms of our audit under Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) contract.

The content of this report is based solely on the procedures necessary for our audit.

Purpose of this report

This Report has been prepared in connection with our audit of the financial statements of Haringey Pension Fund (the 'Pension Fund'), prepared in accordance with CIPFA guidelines, as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026.

This Report has been prepared for the Pension Committee and Board of the Pension Fund, a sub-group of those charged with governance, in order to communicate matters that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with oversight of the financial reporting process as required by ISAs (UK), and other matters coming to our attention during our audit work that we consider might be of interest, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone (beyond that which we may have as auditors) for this Report, or for the opinions we have formed in respect of this Report.

This report summarises the key issues identified during our audit but does not repeat matters noted in the audit plan.

Limitations on work performed

This Report is separate from our audit report and does not provide an additional opinion on the Pension Fund's financial statements, nor does it add to or extend or alter our duties and responsibilities as auditors.

We have not designed or performed procedures outside those required of us as auditors for the purpose of identifying or communicating any of the matters covered by this Report.

The matters reported are based on the knowledge gained as a result of being your auditors. We have not verified the accuracy or completeness of any such information other than in connection with and to the extent required for the purposes of our audit.

Status of our audit

Our audit remains ongoing at the time of preparing this report and matters communicated in this report may change. We will provide an oral update on the status. Page 4 'Our Audit Findings' outlines the outstanding matters in relation to the audit. Our conclusions will be discussed with you before our audit report is signed.

Restrictions on distribution

The report is provided on the basis that it is only for the information of the Pension Committee and Board of Haringey Pension Fund; that it will not be quoted or referred to, in whole or in part, without our prior written consent; and that we accept no responsibility to any third party in relation to it.

Our audit findings



Significant audit risks		Page 6 - 7
Significant audit risks	Risk change	Our findings
Management override of controls	In line with prior year 	We found no reportable misstatements or indicators of fraud in our testing. A control deficiency is noted with regards to segregation of duties to post and review journals – please see 21 .
Estimates		Page 8 - 10
Valuation of level 1 & 2 pooled investment vehicles and segregated investments	In line with prior year 	We verified valuations to independent pricing sources provided by our in-house pricing team. For investment positions which our pricing team were unable to obtain an independent price, we performed retrospective review procedures. The estimates used to form the valuations were concluded to be neutral.
Valuation of level 3 pooled investment vehicles	In line with prior year 	We agreed the valuation of pooled fund investments to directly received confirmations and assessed the reliability of these statements by performing a retrospective review of available audited financial statements of the pooled investment vehicles. Except for the corrected misstatement identified on page 21 , the estimates used to form the valuations were concluded to be neutral.

Number of Control deficiencies	Page 21
Significant control deficiencies	
Other control deficiencies	
Prior year control deficiencies remediated	

Outstanding matters

Our audit is substantially complete except for the following outstanding matters

- Receipt of Annual report
- Screening and testing of journals;
- Management representation letter;
- Signed financial statements
- Finalise audit report and sign; and
- Audit queries arising subject to RI reviews.

Significant risks and other audit risks

We discussed the significant risks which had the greatest impact on our audit with you when we were planning our audit.

Our risk assessment draws upon our historic knowledge of the business, the industry and the wider economic environment in which Haringey Pension Fund operates.

We also use our regular meetings with senior management to update our understanding and take input from local audit teams and internal audit reports.

See the following slides for the cross-referenced risks identified on this slide.

Significant risks

1. Management override of controls ^a

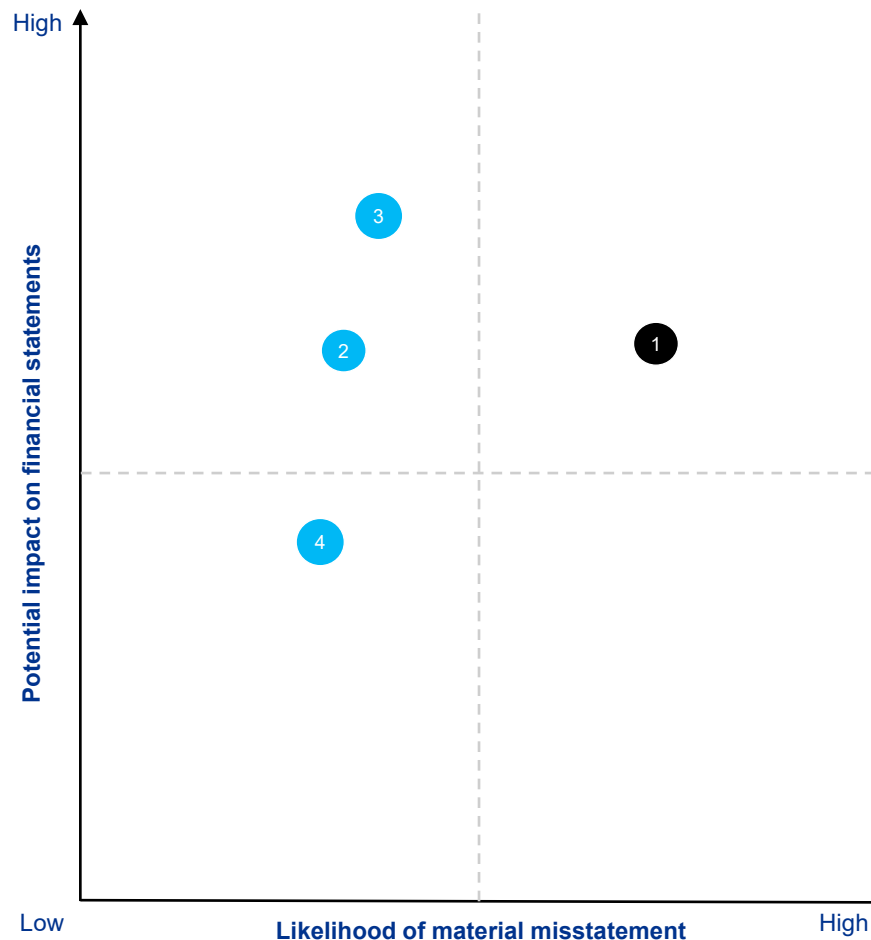
Other audit risks

2. Level 1, 2 and 3 investments are not complete, do not exist or are not accurately recorded
3. Valuation of Level 1, 2 and other Level 3 investments is misstated
4. Contributions into the Pension Fund are not completely identified and recorded, do not exist or are not in compliance with the Regulations and the Fund's Rates and Adjustments Schedule

Key:

● Significant financial statement audit risks

● Other audit risk



^a A significant risk that auditing standards require us to assess on all audit engagements. Not always included in the graph except where we have also identified an entity-specific risk of management override of controls

Audit risks and our audit approach

1 Management override of controls^(a)

Fraud risk related to unpredictable way management override of controls may occur



Significant audit risk

- Professional standards require us to communicate the fraud risk from management override of controls as significant.
- Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
- We have not identified any specific additional risks of management override relating to this audit.



Our response

Our audit methodology incorporates the risk of management override as a default significant risk. We have:

- Assessed accounting estimates for biases by evaluating whether judgements and decisions in making accounting estimates, even if individually reasonable, indicate a possible bias.
- Evaluated the selection and application of accounting policies.
- In line with our methodology, evaluated the design and implementation of controls over journal entries and post closing adjustments.
- Assessed the appropriateness of changes, compared to the prior year, to the methods and underlying assumptions used to prepare accounting estimates.
- Assessed the business rationale and the appropriateness of the accounting for significant transactions that are outside the component's normal course of business or are otherwise unusual.
- In line with our audit plan, tested the operating effectiveness of controls over journal entries and post closing adjustments.
- Made inquiries of individuals involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments.
- Identified journal entries and other adjustments with characteristics that indicate that they may be inappropriate or unauthorised and therefore may have been used to manipulate the financial statements (which we refer to as 'high-risk journals and other adjustments'), using KPMG Clara Journal Entry Analysis and perform procedures to test the appropriateness of these entries and adjustments. See page 7 for findings.

Note: (a) Significant risk that professional standards require us to assess in all cases.

Audit risks and our audit approach

1 Management override of controls^(a) (cont.)

Fraud risk related to unpredictable way management override of controls may occur



Significant audit risk

- Professional standards require us to communicate the fraud risk from management override of controls as significant.
- Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
- We have not identified any specific additional risks of management override relating to this audit.



Our findings

- We have communicated our views over the significant qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting practices, including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures.
- Through evaluation of the accounting estimates we did not identify any indicators of management bias.
- We have also reviewed management estimates, and the journal entries posted in the period and around the year end. We did not identify any areas of bias in key judgements made by management.
- Our testing is currently on going and to date we did not identify any suspected or alleged incidents of management override and we have found no reportable misstatements or indicators of fraud as a result of our high-risk journal testing and identified no matters that were of such significance to require reporting to the Pension Committee and Board. However, we have raised a control deficiency in respect of segregation of duties when posting manual journals directly to the ledger, refer to page 21 for further details.
- We identified that management have implemented a compensating control to review any manual journals which impact fund account movements. For the purposes of our audit, we are unable to rely on this process as it does not represent a formal control.
- .

Note: (a) Significant risk that professional standards require us to assess in all cases.

Audit risks and our audit approach



2

Level 1, 2 and 3 investments are not complete, do not exist or are not accurately recorded

Change vs prior year



Other audit risk

Investments are held to pay benefits of the Pension Fund. They are held with a number of investment managers across multiple Level 3 PIVs asset. The investments are material to the financial statements (99.89% of the Total Assets) and therefore there is a risk of material misstatement.



Our response

- As part of our audit procedures, we gained an understanding of the processes over the completeness, existence and accuracy of Level 1, 2 and 3 investments. This included gaining an understanding of the control environment at all the investment managers and custodian by inspecting their internal controls reports to identify any control deficiencies that would have impacted upon our audit approach (where available).
- We obtained direct confirmations from your custodian and all your investment managers and vouched the holdings and valuation of assets at the year end.
- We vouched all purchases and sales to investment manager and custodian reports.
- We recalculated the change in market value and compared this to the overall investment return stated in the Trustee's report for consistency with the amounts reported in the financial statements. We investigated any material deviations.

Our Findings



There are no matters arising from our work over this risk area

Audit risks and our audit approach



3

Valuation of Level 1, 2 and other Level 3 investments is misstated

Change vs prior year



Other audit risk

Investments are held to pay benefits of the Pension Fund. They are held with a number of investment managers across multiple asset classes. The investments are material to the financial statements (99.89% of the Total Assets) and therefore there is a risk of material misstatement

There is an elevated risk of material misstatement relating to fair value of Level 3 pooled investments, due to the estimation uncertainty resulting from unobservable inputs to these investments.



Planned response

As part of our audit procedures, we gained an understanding of the processes over the valuation of Level 1, 2 and 3 investments. This included gaining an understanding of the pooling arrangement and custodian by inspecting their internal controls reports to identify any control deficiencies that would impact our audit approach over valuation (where available).

We obtained direct confirmations from your custodian and all your investment managers to vouch the valuation of assets at the year end. We reconciled the holding, price and valuation of each asset to two independent sources (being the custodian and investment manager confirmations).

Our approach in relation to valuation for different types of investments was as follows:

Level 1 & 2 Pooled Investment Vehicles

We recalculated the value of the Level 1 and 2 pooled investments using published pricing of the pooled investment vehicles at the year end.

Audit risks and our audit approach

3

Valuation of Level 1, 2 and other Level 3 investments is misstated

Change vs prior year



Other audit risk

Investments are held to pay benefits of the Pension Fund. They are held with a number of investment managers across multiple asset classes. The investments are material to the financial statements (99.89% of the Statement of Net Assets) and therefore there is a risk of material misstatement.



Planned response

Level 3 pooled investment vehicles:

We obtained the unaudited Net Asset Value ("NAV") Statement at (or closest to) the measurement date and vouched the valuation to this. We further assessed the reliability of the NAV statement by:

- Obtaining and inspected the latest audited financial statements for the underlying funds where available;
- Inspecting the audit report to confirm that it is unqualified and that the audit has been carried out by a reputable audit firm; and
- Comparing the unaudited pricing information at the year end to the audited financial statements valuation. Where the audited financial statements are not as at the Pension Fund's year end date, we corroborated them to unaudited pricing information at that date.

Our Findings



Except for the misstatement noted on page 20 for the overstatement of valuation of Level 3 Pooled Investment Vehicles (PIVs), we have no matters to report as a result of our audit procedures to date.

Audit risks and our audit approach

4 Contributions into the Fund are not completely identified and recorded, do not exist or are not in compliance with the Regulations and the Fund’s Rates and Adjustments Schedule

Change vs prior year



Other audit risk

Contributions into the Fund are not completely identified and recorded, do not exist or are not in compliance with the Regulations and the Fund’s Rates and Adjustments Schedule due to the volume of admitted bodies and scheduled bodies.

Professional standards require us to make a rebuttable presumption that the fraud risk from revenue recognition is a significant risk. Revenue in a pension fund equates to contributions receivable. This revenue is recognized based on specific instructions as set out in the appropriate schedule(s). There are no subjective issues concerning when contributions need to be recognized. Amounts involved cannot easily be manipulated through accounting policies, issue of credit notes, timing or other policies. There is little incentive for Fund management to manipulate the financial reporting of contributions. Therefore, in the absence of specific fraud risk factors, the presumption that fraudulent revenue recognition is a significant risk is rebutted for pension fund audits.



Planned response

As part of our audit procedures, we will gain an understanding of the processes over the contribution payment arrangements between the admitted and scheduled bodies and administering authority, and also the effectiveness of the Fund’s contribution monitoring arrangements.

As part of risk assessment procedures, we carried out re-performance checks for a selection of members on normal employee and employer contributions by reference to their pensionable salary and rates at the administering authority.

Our audit procedures over contributions included:

- Verifying that contributions from the administering authority and a selection of other bodies were received into the Pension Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations and the Pension Fund’s Rates and Adjustments Schedule.
- Developing an expectation of the normal employer and employee contributions receivable in the year reflecting changes in active members in the year, increases in pensionable salary and any changes in the contributions rates in the year and compared these to actual employer and employee contributions received in the year;
- Inspecting that there were 12 months receipts in the year and assessing the trend of such receipts.

Our Findings



We have no matters to report as a result of our audit procedures.

Other significant matters

Control deficiencies

We obtain an understanding of internal control to design appropriate audit procedures, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Pension Fund's internal control.

- **No segregation of duties controls when posting manual journals (recurring)**
 - We identified that there are no segregation of duties controls when posting manual journals directly to the ledger. We identified that management have implemented a compensating control to review any manual journals which impact balance sheet movements, however for the purposes of our audit, we are unable to rely on this control as it is informal in nature
 - We have considered this factor in our journals testing and to date we have not identified any deficiency in our testing
- We discussed with management and note that the issue is due to ERP's functionality issue and cannot be addressed unless it is also changed in the administrating authority ERP.**

Quality and timeliness of information prepared by management/those charged with governance

In our view, the quality of information:

- supported our ability to understand key decisions better and obtain sufficient audit evidence
- enabled informed challenge of management decisions
- Supported audit quality and better disclosure.

Key:

- These are significant control deficiencies which increase the likelihood and potential magnitude of a material misstatement in the financial statements. We have identified no significant control deficiencies in the current year.
- These are matters of sufficient importance to note such as weaknesses which were subsequently corrected and matters that could be significant in the future if left unaddressed. We have identified one such deficiency in the current year.
- These are less significant weaknesses but which we considered to be of sufficient importance to merit management's attention. We have raised no related observations in the current year.

Other matters

Narrative report

We have not yet read the contents of the Narrative Report and the Pension Fund Annual Report for compliance with the requirements the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26 ('the Code'). Based on the work performed:

- As at the date of this Report, we have not identified any inconsistencies between the contents of the Narrative Report and the Pension Fund Annual Report, and the financial statements.
- As at the date of this Report, we have not identified any material inconsistencies between the knowledge acquired during our audit and the statements of the Council. As Pension Fund Committee members/ Audit Committee members you confirm that you consider that the Narrative Report and financial statements taken as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for regulators and other stakeholders to assess the Council's performance, model and strategy.

Annual Governance Statement

We expect to review the Council's 2025/26 Annual Governance Statement to confirm that:

It complies with delivering Good Governance in Local Government: A Framework published by CIPFA/SOLACE; and

It is not misleading and is consistent with other information we are aware of from our audit of the financial statements.

Independence and Objectivity

ISA 260 also requires us to make an annual declaration that we are in a position of sufficient independence and objectivity to act as your auditors, which we completed at planning and no further work or matters have arisen since then.

Audit Fees

Our PSAA prescribed 2025/26 audit scale fee for the audit was **£ 91,183** plus VAT (**£87,612**) in 2024/25).

We have not completed any non-audit work at the Pension Fund during the year

Appendix

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Required communications

Type	Response
Our draft management representation letter	We have not requested any specific representations in addition to those areas normally covered by our standard representation letter for the year ended 31 March 2026.
Adjusted audit differences	There were adjusted audit differences with a surplus impact of £5.96m. See page 20
Unadjusted audit differences	There were no unadjusted audit differences.
Related parties	There were no significant matters that arose during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties.
Other matters warranting attention by the Audit Committee	There were no matters to report arising from the audit that, in our professional judgment, are significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process.
Control deficiencies	We communicated to management all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting during the audit and these are included in this report as well – please see page 21 .
Actual or suspected fraud, noncompliance with laws or regulations or illegal acts	No actual or suspected fraud involving management, employees with significant roles in internal control, or where fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements identified during the audit.
Issue a report in the public interest	We are required to consider if we should issue a public interest report on any matters which come to our attention during the audit. We have not identified any such matters.

Type	Response
Significant difficulties	No significant difficulties were encountered during the audit.
Modifications to auditor's report	None.
Disagreements with management or scope limitations	The engagement team had no disagreements with management and no scope limitations were imposed by management during the audit.
Other information	No material inconsistencies were identified related to other information in the statement of accounts.
Breaches of independence	No matters to report. The engagement team and others in the firm, as appropriate, the firm and, when applicable, KPMG member firms have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.
Accounting practices	Over the course of our audit, we have evaluated the appropriateness of the Pension Fund's accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures. In general, we believe these are appropriate.
Significant matters discussed or subject to correspondence with management	The significant matters arising from the audit were discussed, or subject to correspondence, with management.
Certify the audit as complete	We are required to certify the audit as complete when we have fulfilled all of our responsibilities relating to the accounts and use of resources as well as those other matters highlighted above. We will not be able to certify the audit as complete when we issue our opinion as the NAO's work over the Whole of Government Accounts in respect of the Authority is not complete.

Fees

Audit fee

Our fees for the year ending 31 March 2026 are set out in the PSAA Scale Fees communication and are shown below. We have also identified our fee variations below.

Haringey Pension Fund	2025/26 (£'000)	2024/25(£'000)
Scale fee as set by PSAA	91.1	87.6
Agreed fee variations	TBC	8.7
TOTAL	TBC	96.3

Billing arrangements

- Fees have been billed in accordance with the milestone completion phasing that has been communicated by the PSAA.

Confirmation of Independence

We confirm that, in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the Director and audit staff is not impaired.

To the Audit and Risk Committee members

Assessment of our objectivity and independence as auditor of Haringey Pension Fund

Professional ethical standards require us to provide to you at the planning stage of the audit a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that bear on KPMG LLP's objectivity and independence, the threats to KPMG LLP's independence that these create, any safeguards that have been put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable KPMG LLP's objectivity and independence to be assessed.

This letter is intended to comply with this requirement and facilitate a subsequent discussion with you on audit independence and addresses:

- General procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity;
- Independence and objectivity considerations relating to the provision of non-audit services; and
- Independence and objectivity considerations relating to other matters.

General procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity

KPMG LLP is committed to being and being seen to be independent. As part of our ethics and independence policies, all KPMG LLP partners/directors and staff annually confirm their compliance with our ethics and independence policies and procedures including in particular that they have no prohibited shareholdings. Our ethics and independence policies and procedures are fully consistent with the requirements of the FRC Ethical Standard. As a result we have underlying safeguards in place to maintain independence through:

- Instilling professional values.
- Communications.
- Internal accountability.
- Risk management.
- Independent reviews.

The conclusion of the audit engagement director as to our compliance with the FRC Ethical Standard in relation to this audit engagement and that the safeguards we have applied are appropriate and adequate is subject to review by an engagement quality control reviewer, who is a partner not otherwise involved in your affairs.

We are satisfied that our general procedures support our independence and objectivity.

Independence and objectivity considerations relating to the provision of non-audit services

Summary of non-audit services

No non-audit services have been provided to the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2026 and we have not committed to providing any such services.

We note that the Pension Fund is one of a number of local authorities with an ownership stake in Border to Coast. KPMG provides statutory audit services to Border to Coast. These do not constitute non-audit services in respect of the Fund but we include them here in the interest of completeness.

Confirmation of Independence (cont.)

Summary of fees

We have considered the fees charged by us to the Pension Fund and its affiliates for professional services provided by us during the reporting period.

Fee ratio

The ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees for the year is anticipated to be 0:1. We do not consider that the total non-audit fees create a self-interest threat since the absolute level of fees is not significant to our firm as a whole.

	2025/26
	£'000
Scale fee	91.1
Other Assurance Services	-
Total Fees	91.1

Independence and objectivity considerations relating to other matters

There are no other matters that, in our professional judgment, bear on our independence which need to be disclosed to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Confirmation of audit independence

We confirm that as of the date of this letter, in our professional judgment, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of the partner and audit staff is not impaired.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Audit and Risk Committee of the Group and should not be used for any other purposes.

We would be very happy to discuss the matters identified above (or any other matters relating to our objectivity and independence) should you wish to do so.

Yours faithfully

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP

Uncorrected audit misstatements

Under UK auditing standards (ISA (UK) 260) we are required to provide the Audit Committee and Pension Committee with a summary of uncorrected audit differences (including disclosure misstatements) identified during the course of our audit, other than those which are 'clearly trivial', which are not reflected in the financial statements. In line with ISA (UK) 450 we request that you correct uncorrected misstatements. However, they will have no effect on the opinion in our auditor's report, individually or in aggregate. As communicated previously with the Audit Committee and Pension Committee, details of all adjustments greater than £970k are to be communicated

We have nothing to report in this regard.



Corrected audit misstatements



Under UK auditing standards (ISA (UK) 260) we are required to provide the Audit Committee and Pension Committee with a summary of corrected audit differences (including disclosures) identified during the course of our audit. The adjustments below have been included in the financial statements.

Corrected audit misstatements (£'000s)				
No.	Detail	Fund Account	Net Assets Statement	Comments
1	Dr Change in Market Value Cr Investments	£5.96m	£5.96m	This relates to Level 3 investments, which comprise unquoted and illiquid assets where valuations are based on information provided by the underlying fund managers. Due to the timing of the funds' valuation processes, updated valuations were not available at the Fund's year-end closedown. The audit adjustment updates the investment balance to reflect the subsequent valuations received from the fund managers after the year end.
Total		£5.96m	£5.96m	

Control Deficiencies

The recommendations raised as a result of our work in the current year are as follows:

Priority rating for recommendations

1

Priority one: issues that are fundamental and material to your system of internal control. We believe that these issues might mean that you do not meet a system objective or reduce (mitigate) a risk.

2

Priority two: issues that have an important effect on internal controls but do not need immediate action. You may still meet a system objective in full or in part or reduce (mitigate) a risk adequately but the weakness remains in the system.

3

Priority three: issues that would, if corrected, improve the internal control in general but are not vital to the overall system. These are generally issues of best practice that we feel would benefit you if you introduced them.

#	Risk	Issue, Impact and Recommendation	Management Response/Officer/Due Date
1	2	Journals below £40,000 are not required to be approved by another person. During our testing of the journals process we observed that this control is not required for journals below £40,000. This poses a risk of misstatement in the financial statements whether due to error or fraud as the journals below £40,000 can be posted unapproved. We recommend management make the park and post control applicable for all journals and not just those above £40,000 as well.	Management acknowledges and agrees with the findings. While values below £40,000 are themselves not material, a collective of erroneous values can accumulate if not adequately checked. In co-operation with the main Council the Pension Fund will implement a park and post approach for all journals, regardless of value. The Head of Pensions will be responsible, working in co-operation with the main Council, to implement a park and post approach for all journal values commencing April 2027. Responsible Officer: Head of Pensions – Jamie Abbott Due Date: April 2027

KPMG's Audit quality framework

Audit quality is at the core of everything we do at KPMG and we believe that it is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how we reach that opinion.

To ensure that every partner and employee concentrates on the fundamental skills and behaviours required to deliver an appropriate and independent opinion, we have developed our global Audit Quality Framework.

Responsibility for quality starts at the top through our governance structures as the UK Board is supported by the Audit Oversight Committee, and accountability is reinforced through the complete chain of command in all our teams.

■ Commitment to continuous improvement

- Comprehensive effective monitoring processes
- Significant investment in technology to achieve consistency and enhance audits
- Obtain feedback from key stakeholders
- Evaluate and appropriately respond to feedback and findings

■ Performance of effective & efficient audits

- Professional judgement and scepticism
- Direction, supervision and review
- Ongoing mentoring and on the job coaching, including the second line of defence model
- Critical assessment of audit evidence
- Appropriately supported and documented conclusions
- Insightful, open and honest two way communications

■ Commitment to technical excellence & quality service delivery

- Technical training and support
- Accreditation and licensing
- Access to specialist networks
- Consultation processes
- Business understanding and industry knowledge
- Capacity to deliver valued insights



■ Association with the right entities

- Select clients within risk tolerance
- Manage audit responses to risk
- Robust client and engagement acceptance and continuance processes
- Client portfolio management

■ Clear standards & robust audit tools

- KPMG Audit and Risk Management Manuals
- Audit technology tools, templates and guidance
- KPMG Clara incorporating monitoring capabilities at engagement level
- Independence policies

■ Recruitment, development & assignment of appropriately qualified personnel

- Recruitment, promotion, retention
- Development of core competencies, skills and personal qualities
- Recognition and reward for quality work
- Capacity and resource management
- Assignment of team members employed KPMG specialists and specific team members



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Document Classification: KPMG Public

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Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Item number:

Title: Haringey Pension Fund Risk Register

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officers: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Jamie.Abbott@Haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This paper has been prepared to update the Pensions Committee and Board on the Pension Fund's risk register and provide an opportunity for the Pensions Committee and Board to further review the risk score allocation.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is requested:

- 3.1. To note and provide any comments on the Fund's risk register.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. Not applicable.

5. Other options considered

- 5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

- 6.1. The Pensions Regulator (TPR) requires that the Pension Committee and Board (PCB) establish and implement internal controls for the Fund. These internal controls must be sufficient to ensure that the scheme is administered and managed in accordance with the scheme rules and legal requirements.
- 6.2. The Fund's risk register covers several areas, including administration, communications, investment, accounting, funding, governance and compliance risks. Appendix 1 of this paper outlines the risk register and the current risks that have been reviewed and updated for the PCB's feedback during the meeting.

Risk Scoring

The risk scoring system applied by the Fund assesses the potential impact and likelihood of identified risks. Each risk is assigned a score ranging from 1 (low impact, unlikely to occur) to 5 (high impact, very likely to occur). The RAG (Red-Amber-Green) rating system categorises the overall score for each risk.

5	Amber 5	Amber 10	Red 15	Red 20	Red 25
4	Amber 4	Amber 8	Amber 12	Red 16	Red 20
3	Green 3	Amber 6	Amber 9	Amber 12	Red 15
2	Green 2	Green 4	Amber 6	Amber 8	Amber 10
1	Green 1	Green 2	Green 3	Amber 4	Amber 5
	1	2	3	4	5

Likelihood

6.3. The risk register includes directional indicators for each risk, comparing them to the previous assessment. These indicators show whether a risk is improving or worsening based on relevant factors. The following symbols represent these changes:

-  The risk is getting worse – the total risk score has increased.
-  The risk score has remained the same
-  The risk is improving – total risk score has decreased

Key identified risks

6.4. The Fund has identified several key risks of particular concern in the short to medium term. These have been summarised in the table below. The Fund's most material risks make up the risk profile.

Table 1: Key Risks

Key identified risk	RAG Rating	Update on Risk	Actions taken to manage and mitigate risks
AD1 - Regulatory non-compliance and maladministration due to incorrect interpretation or application of regulatory changes.	15	The McCloud project has now been completed; however, work remains on the Access and Fairness and Access and Protection projects. In addition, the Fund must continue to prepare for its obligations under the Pensions Dashboards Programme, making these key priorities for the pensions administration function	Use of pension administration systems and automated calculation tools (such as Excel for complex protections), ongoing professional development through attendance at industry forums and events to stay informed of legislative and regulatory changes, and the proactive engagement of external support from the LGA and the scheme actuary whenever specialist guidance is required.
GOV2 - Members have insufficient knowledge of regulations, guidance and best practice to make good and informed decisions.	15	Following the May 2026 elections, new Members joined the Pension Committee and Board with limited LGPS knowledge.	To ensure all Members are able to effectively discharge their responsibilities, a comprehensive training programme has been developed to support knowledge development and ensure an appropriate understanding of the Fund's governance, regulatory, funding, investment, and administration matters
AD2 - Loss, corruption or unavailability of scheme data due to system failure or material event (i.e. cyber incident, physical disasters etc.)	12	Cyber attacks remain a constant threat to the fund. Measures to reduce both the likelihood and impact of such risks are embedded within day-to-day operations and governance practices.	Member data is securely hosted and subject to regular integrity assessments. The Council maintains a robust data recovery plan with frequent backups, alongside a routinely reviewed Business Continuity Plan. Officers complete mandatory cyber security training to strengthen organisational resilience. Data quality is managed through formal reviews at least every three years as part of the actuarial valuation,

Key identified risk	RAG Rating	Update on Risk	Actions taken to manage and mitigate risks
			complemented by ongoing data cleansing exercises.
INV2 - Poor investment governance and oversight / Ineffective investment stewardship	12	With the transition of assets to the LCIV from April 2026, investment oversight and governance have become increasingly important. The Fund must ensure that robust controls are in place to provide effective scrutiny and secure the best possible outcomes for the Fund and its members.	Regular monitoring of investment performance by the Pension Committee and Board, supported by ongoing strategic advice from the Fund's investment consultant - London CIV. Professional expertise informs manager selection and continuous oversight, while officers review annual internal control reports from investment managers to ensure robust governance and compliance

6.5. Officers will continue to keep the Fund's risk register under constant review.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

7.1. Not applicable

8. Carbon and Climate Change

8.1. The Fund is committed to being a responsible investor, which involves engaging with and encouraging companies to take positive action on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues.

8.2. The Fund incorporates ESG risks into its investment selection process. Additional efforts to identify and monitor these risks are on-going, which will involve establishing responsible investment goals and criteria.

9. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

9.1. There are no direct financial or procurement implications arising from this report.

Director of Legal and Governance

9.2. The Director for Legal and Governance has been consulted on the content of this report. Members should refer to the matters referred to in Table 1 of this report and the risks that these pose to the Pension Fund. Actions taken must not only manage but also mitigate the risk.

Equalities

9.3. Not applicable.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1: Haringey Pension Fund Summary Risk Register

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. Not applicable.

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Risk Ref	Risk Description	Risk Cause	Risk Consequence	Inherent Risk Score	Controls	Residual Risk Score	Change
ADMINISTRATION RISKS							
AD1	Regulatory non-compliance and maladministration due to incorrect interpretation or application of regulatory changes.	Regulatory changes with minimal implementation phases Staff shortages Complexity of transitional protections Poor audit of manual calculations Limited training	Incorrect benefit calculations Inability to pay pension benefits in a timely manner Member complaints Regulatory breaches and/or fines Reputational damage	20	1) Use of Heywood's Altair Systems and other automated calculation methods like Excel (e.g. for transitional protections). 2) Officers attend and enrol in professional forums and events to keep up to date with legislative or regulatory changes and communicate with peers on changes to achieved "Best Practice" 3) Support is provided by LGA and the actuary where necessary and is sought when officers require. 4) Pension Committee and Board and Officer training logs are maintained to ensure training is relevant to roles.	15	▲
AD2	Inaccurate or incomplete scheme data due to employer, user or historic errors.	Poor quality employer submissions Inconsistent/ incomplete historical records Manual input errors Poor/ lack of employer training Poor record keeping	Incorrect benefit calculations Delays in member retirements, transfers and benefit payments Breaches of statutory and regulatory requirements Increased complaints, disputes and appeals Additional resource pressures Reputational damage Reduced confidence from members and employers	16	1) I-Connect onboarding for employers and payroll providers, which contain data validations and exceptions reporting 2) Monthly reconciliation of employer and employee contributions 3) Monthly return file with validations 4) Late contribution monitoring and breaches are reported on internal breach log 5) Fortnightly monitoring of officer work volumes to ensure work pressures are alleviated where possible. 6) Employer engagement following admission to the Pension Fund outlining responsibilities 7) The Fund also undertakes frequent data cleansing exercises with the most recent due exercise due to be completed in end of 2026.	12	—
AD3	Loss, corruption or unavailability of scheme data due to system failure or material event (i.e. cyber incident, physical disasters etc.)	System outages Cyber attacks Software failures Human error impacting systems Material event (fire, terrorist attack etc) Failure of cyber security measures	Service disruption and inability to pay benefits as and when they fall due. Administrative inefficiencies Conservative actuarial assumptions Reputational damage Loss, disruption or damage to the scheme or its members Inability to pay suppliers Inability to perform Fund accounting.	12	1. The Fund's data is held securely through a hosted arrangement provided by the Fund's administration software provider. The system's integrity is routinely assessed by Heywood. 2. The Pension Fund is developing a data recovery plan in which will ensures data is stored securely and regularly backed up. 3. The Pension Fund is developing its Business Continuity Plan and will to ensure is robust and relevant. 4. Officers are required to complete mandatory Cyber Security Awareness training as part of their Induction and every 18 months as refresher training. 5) The Fund's data quality is regularly reviewed and updated, at least once every three years as part of the actuarial valuation.	9	—

[illegible]

FL1	There is insufficient cash available in the Fund to meet pension payments as they fall due.	Government funding level affecting the Council's spending decisions (FL2) Poor cashflow management Economic and political decisions on the Pension Fund's employer workforce. (FL2) resulting in less contributions in and more payments out. Negative cash flow Poor investment strategy Unexpected increase in pension payments or transfer outs Inadequate monitoring of contributions and investment income (ACC8)	investment assets being sold at sub-optimal prices to meet pension payments Reputational damage Increased operational pressure Late or missed payments to beneficiaries Negative cash flow	15	1) The Pension Fund's Cash Management Policy requires a minimum operational cash balance of £15m, derived through cash flow modelling, to meet short and medium-term liquidity requirements. 2) Investment income is directed to the operational cash account and regularly reviewed to ensure sufficient liquidity is maintained without holding excessive cash balances. 3) The Pension Fund maintains a detailed cash flow forecast which is updated regularly with actual transactions and reviewed through ongoing monitoring of daily cash requirements, monthly reporting and quarterly discussions with the LCIV as part of the investment implementation plan. 4) The Pensions Team monitors employer contributions monthly and performs reconciliations between expected and actual receipts. Late payments are identified and pursued promptly. 5) The Fund maintains investment liquidity through appropriate dealing arrangements and reviews these regularly to ensure they remain aligned with the Fund's cash flow and treasury management requirements. 6) The Fund regularly reviews its cash flow management strategy to ensure that projected benefit payments and investment commitments can be met through employer contributions, investment income and available liquidity sources.	8
FL2	Employers inability to pay contribution rates (affordability and cashflows) <i>Valuation reports to be shared with employers by 31 March 2026.</i>	Scheme members live longer than expected leading to higher than expected liabilities. Employee salary increases are significantly more than anticipated for employers participating in the Pension Fund. Persistently high inflation Sudden contribution rate increases Employer financial pressure Poor employer engagement Economic downturn affecting employer finances	Employer contribution arrears Potential cashflow strain Higher funding deficits Increased administration and debt recovery activity Increased employer contribution rates at future valuations Potential employer covenant deterioration	10	1) The Fund Actuary applies a stabilisation mechanism at each actuarial valuation to help manage changes in employer contribution rates and promote contribution stability over time. 2) Officers engage with employers throughout the valuation process, including through employer forums and direct communications, to explain the impact of proposed contribution rates. 3) Employee salary increase assumptions are reviewed by the Fund Actuary every three years as part of the actuarial valuation. 4) Officers meet regularly with the Fund Actuary to review emerging funding risks and assess the impact of material deviations from actuarial assumptions on employer funding positions and contribution requirements. 5) Longevity assumptions are reviewed by the Fund Actuary every three years as part of the actuarial valuation process and updated to reflect emerging demographic trends.	4

					6) Officers monitor employer contribution payments and engage with employers promptly where contributions are late or concerns regarding affordability are identified.		
FL3	Changes relating to participating employers weaken their ability to meet their obligations to the Pension Fund. (covenant, insolvency and structural change)	Structural changes in an employer's membership Transfers out of the Pension Fund Closures to new membership Employer ceases to exist with insufficient funding or bond placement Failure to respond promptly to employer structural changes Economic strain Weakened or weakening of employer covenant Poor budget management at employers Financial pressures Employer mergers, restructures, or outsourcing arrangements.	Weakened funding level due to increase in employer liabilities Orphaned liabilities in case of insolvency/ ceasing without a bond/guarantor Increase in employer contribution rates Deterioration of employer covenants Increased burden on remaining employers Reduced security of members' accrued benefits	9	1) The Fund's admission arrangements require admitted bodies to maintain appropriate security, including a bond, guarantor or pass-through arrangement. Where a bond cannot be secured, a guarantor is required to indemnify the Fund against the risk of employer insolvency. 2) Employers participating in the Fund are regularly monitored, including the review of bonds, guarantees and security arrangements approaching renewal or expiry. 3) The Fund actively monitors changes affecting participating employers, including regular review of the Fund Actuary's Funding Risk Management tool to identify emerging funding and covenant risks 4) At each actuarial valuation, the Fund Actuary reviews employer contribution rates and deficit recovery periods to reflect the strength of the employer covenant. 5) Periodic reviews of employer covenant strength are undertaken and appropriate security arrangements, including bonds, guarantees or indemnities, are applied where necessary. 6) Employers making late payments are reported to the Pensions Committee and Board on a quarterly basis. 7) Officers engage with employers where covenant concerns are identified in order to understand emerging risks and consider appropriate mitigation measures.	6	
FL4	Unexpected deterioration of the Fund's funding level	Inappropriate funding strategy Poor investment returns Misalignment with investment strategy Funding strategy and investment strategy are considered in isolation by the Pension Fund's decision makers and advisors Poor assumption setting Higher than expected salary increases due to higher cost of living awards Members living longer than expected Adverse market conditions / market volatility Deterioration of employer covenants Financial pressures facing public services	Deterioration in the Fund's funding position Cashflow negative position Potential employer deficits Increased contribution rates Longer deficit recovery periods Reduced employer affordability Potential cashflow pressures. Greater reliance on investment returns to achieve funding objectives.	10	1) The Council undertake a robust procurement process to appoint the Fund Actuary, with length of service to the LGPS considered as part of the specification. The Actuarial contract is subject to renewal at 5/3/5/2 year intervals. 2) The Fund Actuary provides advice on employer contribution modelling and the Fund's long-term funding objectives. This advice is presented to the Pensions Committee and Board at least every three years as part of the actuarial valuation process. 3) The Funding Strategy Statement contains explicit links to the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund Actuary takes the Fund's investment strategy into account when setting assumptions for the actuarial valuation. 4) The Fund's Investment Consultant and Fund Actuary provide regular funding and investment advice to the Pensions Committee and Board.	3	

					5) The Pensions Committee and Board review and approve the Funding Strategy Statement following each actuarial valuation. 6) The Fund undertakes a comprehensive review of its investment strategy following each actuarial valuation to ensure it remains appropriate for the Fund's funding objectives. 7) The Fund Actuary applies prudent demographic and financial assumptions as part of the actuarial valuation process. These assumptions are reviewed and approved by the Pensions Committee and Board. 8) The Fund maintains a diversified investment strategy across asset classes, investment managers and markets to reduce the impact of adverse investment performance on the Fund's funding position. 9) The Fund Actuary undertakes scenario testing and risk modelling to assess the resilience of the Fund's funding strategy under a range of economic and investment outcomes.		
ACCOUNTING RISKS							
ACC1	Risk of the Pension Fund's statement of accounts being delayed beyond statutory deadlines.	Poorly co-ordinated closedown timetable Staff absences / over-reliance on key individuals Late receipt of asset valuations, particularly Level 3 investments. Increased audit requirements and scrutiny Internal delays in preparing working papers and supporting evidence Delays in receiving information from third parties Competing organisational priorities and resource constraints.	Breach of statutory deadlines Potential audit qualification for errors Increased audit fees Reputational damage Delays to Council accounts Increased scrutiny for future audits	12	1) The Pensions Committee and Board receive regular updates on the progress of the Pension Fund's Statement of Accounts and the external audit process, including any emerging issues and mitigating actions. 2) Officers engage with the Fund's external auditors throughout the year and agree an audit plan in advance, including key milestones, deliverables and escalation routes. 3) The Pensions Team completes regular reconciliations throughout the year, supported by documented daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly processes, to ensure records remain accurate and audit-ready. 4) A detailed year-end closedown timetable is agreed in advance, setting out responsibilities, key deadlines and reporting requirements. 5) Progress against the year-end closedown timetable is monitored regularly and reported to the Head of Pensions, with issues escalated where necessary.	8	
ACC2	The Pension Fund's Statement of Accounts do not represent a true and fair view of the Pension Fund's financing and assets.	Misinterpretation of the accounting and CIPFA requirements Incorrect accounting treatments Overreliance on 3rd party information or valuations without sufficient challenge Inadequate review and quality assurance processes. Changes to accounting standards not fully embedded into accounting processes Weak governance or oversight of complex and judgemental accounting areas Inaccurate financial information provided by third parties Employer contribution arrears impacting the accuracy of financial reporting	Material misrepresentation of the Funds financial position Qualified audit opinion Restatement of accounts Reputational damage to the Fund Increased audit scrutiny and audit costs Reduced confidence in the Fund's financial reporting	15	1) The Fund's accounts are prepared by qualified accounting officers using the latest CIPFA Code of Practice, disclosure requirements, guidance, training materials and technical publications. 2) The Draft Statement of Accounts and supporting working papers are subject to review by the Head of Pensions and Treasury Management and the Council's Corporate Accounting team. 3) The Pension Fund Statement of Accounts is subject to an annual audit by the Council's appointed external auditor.	10	

					4) Asset valuations are obtained from independent third-party providers and custodians, with valuation data subject to review and reconciliation by officers. 5) Documented accounting treatments are maintained for complex accounting areas to support the consistent application of accounting policies. 6) Significant assumptions and estimates, including actuarial valuations, are reviewed and challenged where appropriate before being incorporated into the Statement of Accounts.		
ACC3	The Pension Fund's Statement of Accounts contain material misstatements, or do not represent a true and fair view of the Pension Fund's financing and assets.	Material uncertainty over year end calculations Market value of assets recorded in the Statement of Accounts figures are incorrect Fund does not have robust internal monitoring and reconciliation process in place Poor reconciliations between custodian, investment manager reports and SAP Manual errors Poor version control and file management Employer contribution arrears affecting financial reporting accuracy	Audit qualification Incorrect figures in the accounts Delays to sign off of accounts Restatement of financial statements. Increased audit scrutiny and costs Reputational damage to the Fund	12	1) Level 3 investment valuations are obtained from Northern Trust and reviewed by officers as part of the year-end accounts process. Material estimation uncertainty is disclosed within the Statement of Accounts where required. 2) Key financial reconciliations are undertaken throughout the year and independently reviewed and approved by a second officer. 3) The Pensions Team undertakes quarterly reconciliations between investment manager valuations, custodian records and the Fund's accounting records to identify and resolve discrepancies promptly. 4) Accounting adjustments are processed through the Fund's financial systems and recorded in SAP, providing an audit trail and reducing the risk of incomplete or inaccurate financial reporting. 5) The draft Statement of Accounts and supporting working papers are subject to independent review prior to submission for audit. 6) Officers review material movements in investment valuations and investigate any significant variances reported by investment managers or custodians. 7) Officers perform analytical reviews of year-on-year movements within the Statement of Accounts and investigate any significant or unexpected variances.	8	
ACC4	Internal controls are not in place to protect against fraud/mismanagement	Poor/ inadequate segregation of duties Overreliance on key individuals (excessive trust) Poor oversight of third parties Weak change controls Lack of whistleblowing procedures Insufficient management review Collusion between officers Inadequate monitoring of financial transactions.	Reputational damage Financial loss Regulatory or governance breaches. Misappropriation of Fund assets Material misstatements within financial records Loss of stakeholder confidence. Increased audit scrutiny and investigation costs	10	1) The Council's Internal Audit Plan includes dedicated reviews of internal controls relating to the management, governance and accounting of the Pension Fund. 2) The Pension Fund is subject to regular internal and external audit reviews covering key administration, accounting and investment processes, with findings reported to management and appropriate governance bodies. 3) Appropriate segregation of duties is maintained across key Pension Fund processes, with delegated authorisation limits in place for financial transactions.	5	

					4) Investment and disinvestment transactions require approval by authorised signatories and are subject to dual authorisation procedures. 5) Changes relating to investment transactions and asset movements are independently verified with the Fund's custodian through established confirmation procedures. 6) Regular reconciliations are undertaken and independently reviewed to identify and investigate discrepancies promptly. 7) The Council maintains a whistleblowing policy which enables concerns regarding fraud, misconduct or control failures to be reported confidentially.		—
GOVERNANCE RISKS							
GOV1	Ineffective engagement and communication with employers and members	Communications aren't outcome focused Lack of clear communications strategy Poorly timed engagement No/ lack of feedback mechanisms	Employers and members do not understand decisions or their implications Reduced accountability for decisions Increased complaints Reputational damage Poor governance	15	1) The Pensions Fund's approach to communicating with all stakeholders is set out in the Communications Strategy. 2) There is employee and employer representation on the Pension Fund's Committee and Board with full voting rights.	10	—
GOV2	Members have insufficient knowledge of regulations, guidance and best practice to make good and informed decisions.	Poor / insufficient induction and onboarding Inadequate / lack of ongoing training Overreliance on officers and advisers Inexperienced Pension Committee and Board High turnover of Members Members have insufficient knowledge of regulations, guidance and best practice	Poor or uninformed decision making Failure to provide effective oversight and challenge Regulatory non compliance Reputational damage Increased reliance on external advisers	16	1) All new members joining the Pensions Committee and Board are required to undertake induction training. A comprehensive training programme is developed in line with the CIPFA guidances and regularly reviewed and updated. 2) The Training Plan 2025/26 outlines the training to be delivered to Pension Committee and Board members, as well as independent/ self-directed training requirements such as TPR toolkit and LOLA to support effective decision making. 3) A training log is maintained by Fund officers and a report of training undertaken by members during the year is included in the Pension Fund's Annual Report. 4) A Training Needs Analysis will be performed to assess the knowledge gaps of the Pension Board and Committee 5) Training Strategy developed in line with Fund Guidance 2026	15	—
GOV3	Officers lack the knowledge and skills required to effectively advise elected members and/or carry out administrative duties.	Recruitment and retention pressures Increasing technical complexity Over reliance on key individuals Insufficient succession planning	Poor advice to Board/Committee Reduced resilience Increased errors and delays	12	1) Officer roles and responsibilities specify the relevant knowledge and skills required to undertake their duties effectively. 2) The Pensions Team maintains a mix of experience, skills and technical knowledge, which is monitored through training log and skills matrix 3) Training and development plans are reviewed as part of the Council's performance appraisal process, with individual learning objectives agreed and monitored throughout the year. 4) Officers utilise external advisers, professional bodies and training providers where appropriate to supplement in-house knowledge and expertise.	8	—

					5) Succession planning arrangements are considered as part of performance and development discussions to help ensure continuity of knowledge and key skills within the team. 6) Officers are encouraged to undertake relevant professional qualifications and continuing professional development to maintain and enhance technical knowledge. 6) Knowledge sharing and team discussions take place regularly to promote consistency of approach and reduce reliance on individual officers.		
GOV4	Weak procurement processes	Non compliance with Council's procurement policies Poor preparation of specifications and evaluations Lack of market testing Weak contract monitoring (GOV10)	Legal challenge from tender participants/ existing providers Poor service outcomes Failure to achieve value for money Opportunities not exploited	10	1) All procurement activity is undertaken in accordance with the Council's procurement rules and guidance, with specialist procurement and legal advice obtained where appropriate. Clear specifications, evaluation criteria and scoring methodologies are established as part of the procurement process. 2) The Pension Fund monitors supplier performance and contract delivery through regular contract reviews and the contract monitoring framework, helping to ensure continued value for money and service quality. 3) Pension Fund contracts have defined terms and review dates to ensure services are retendered or reviewed periodically, promoting value for money and compliance with procurement requirements. 4) Contract performance, key deliverables and service levels are reviewed periodically and escalated where performance concerns are identified. 5) Procurement evaluations are undertaken by appropriately skilled officers using documented scoring criteria and approval processes.	8	
GOV5	Poor/ ineffective governance/ management of the Pension Fund	Weak governance framework Lack of accountability Poor implementation of reg changes Frequent and/or extensive turnover of members Inexperienced Pensions Committee and Board. Loss of technical and operational knowledge about the Pension Fund Failure to comply with legislation and regulations Fund objectives are not defined and agreed (GOV7) Members have undisclosed conflicts of interest. Non-compliance with Fund Governance statutory guidance issued in June 2026 Failure to establish new roles required: Senior Officer, Independent Person	Poor decisions Financial sanctions TPR intervention Reputational damage Lack of focus of strategy to facilitate the aims of the LGPS. (GOV7) Poor Independent Governance Review score	10	1) Officers maintain knowledge of relevant LGPS legislation and governance requirements through ongoing training, adviser support and professional development. Significant decisions are supported by documented business cases, delegated authority arrangements and legal review where appropriate. 2) The Fund is supported by specialist advisers, including the Independent Adviser, Fund Actuary, Investment Consultant and legal advisers, providing expert advice on funding, investment, governance and regulatory matters. 3) The Pensions Committee and Board comprise elected members, employer representatives and employee representatives, providing a broad range of perspectives and scrutiny over Fund decisions.	5	

					4) All new Committee and Board members undertake induction training and participate in an ongoing training programme aligned with Fund requirements, CIPFA guidance and regulatory expectations. 5) The Fund maintains and regularly reviews key strategic documents, including the Funding Strategy Statement, Investment Strategy Statement and Administration Strategy. Progress against Fund objectives and key projects is reported regularly to the Pensions Committee and Board through governance and administration reporting. 6) Declaration of conflicts of interest is a standing agenda item for Committee and Board meetings and is managed in accordance with the Fund's Conflicts of Interest Policy. 7) The Fund regularly assesses compliance with The Pensions Regulator's General Code of Practice and undertakes periodic governance reviews, including preparation for the Independent Governance Review programme. 8) The Committee and Board receive regular reporting on stewardship, responsible investment activities and voting outcomes to support effective governance of investment arrangements. 9) Scheme discretions and governance policies are reviewed periodically to ensure they remain compliant with legislation and reflect emerging guidance and consultations. 10) Dry run of IGR planned for execution in December 2026 ahead of the actual IGR.		
GOV6	Known risks not monitored leading to adverse financial, reputational or resource impact.	Inadequate risk identification processes. Failure to regularly review and update the risk register Emerging risks not identified or escalated promptly Insufficient management, Committee or Board oversight Poor quality risk reporting or risk assessments Lack of ownership and accountability for risks Failure to implement agreed mitigating actions Changes in legislation, regulation or market conditions not adequately monitored	Adverse financial impact on the Fund. Reputational damage to the Fund and administering authority Regulatory or governance failures. Ineffective decision-making due to incomplete risk information Increased operational pressures and resource requirements Missed opportunities to mitigate emerging risks Increased likelihood of other strategic and operational risks materialising	12	1) The Pensions Committee and Board receive quarterly risk reporting, including a review of the risk register, high risk items, emerging risks, horizon scanning activities and progress against mitigating actions. 2) The Fund maintains a Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy, setting out arrangements for risk identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting. 3) The Investment and Governance Working Group provides a forum for discussing emerging risks, regulatory developments and strategic issues, supported by training and adviser input where appropriate. 4) Each risk is assigned an owner responsible for monitoring the risk, reviewing controls and implementing mitigating actions.	8	
INVESTMENT RISKS							
INV1	Inappropriate/ ineffective investment strategy in achieving the Fund's long-term funding objectives.	Changes to LGPS pooling requirements limiting investment flexibility. Long-term economic changes, including persistent inflation and higher interest rates. Market volatility, geopolitical	Deterioration in the Fund's funding level. Failure to achieve actuarial funding assumptions. Investment underperformance. Increased employer	12	1) The Fund maintains exposure to inflation-sensitive assets, including property and renewable infrastructure, to provide a degree of protection against sustained inflation.	8	

		risks and economic uncertainty. ESG and climate-related risks not adequately reflected in investment decision-making. Strategic asset allocation no longer aligned with the Fund's objectives and liabilities. Investment managers failing to achieve expected performance over the long term. Investment assumptions becoming outdated. Failure to rebalance the portfolio appropriately. Delays in implementing strategic investment decisions. Poor or inappropriate investment advice. Poor governance or oversight of investment matters. Financial failure of an investment manager or key supplier.	contribution rates. Employer affordability and covenant pressures. Higher costs to the Fund. Increased scrutiny from stakeholders and regulators. Reputational damage.		2) The Fund's Investment Consultant provides regular advice to the Pensions Committee and Board on investment strategy, economic conditions, market developments and the implications for Fund objectives. 3) The Fund Actuary regularly monitors the Fund's funding position and reports on progress towards funding objectives. 4) The Fund maintains a diversified portfolio across a range of asset classes, investment managers and investment styles to reduce concentration risk and improve resilience across different market environments. 5) Officers engage regularly with investment managers and advisers to monitor emerging geopolitical, economic and market risks and assess any implications for the Fund's investments. 6) The Fund undertakes asset liability modelling as part of the actuarial valuation process to assess the suitability of the investment strategy against the Fund's funding objectives. 7) Investment performance is monitored quarterly against agreed benchmarks and objectives through reports provided by the Fund's Custodian and investment managers. 8) The Fund regularly reviews its strategic asset allocation and rebalances investments where necessary in accordance with the Investment Strategy Statement. 9) Significant investment decisions are subject to challenge and scrutiny by the Independent Adviser, Investment Consultant and Pensions Committee and Board. 10) Passive equity portfolios are automatically rebalanced within pre-agreed tolerance ranges. 11) The Responsible Investment Policy and ESG considerations within the Investment Strategy Statement are reviewed periodically by the Pensions Committee, Board and Investment and Governance Working Group. 12) The Investment Strategy Statement is reviewed periodically and following each actuarial valuation to ensure it remains aligned with the Fund's funding objectives. 13. The Fund undertakes scenario analysis and stress testing to assess the resilience of the investment strategy under a range of market and economic conditions.	
INV2	Poor investment governance, oversight or stewardship results in ineffective management of the Fund's investments.	Inadequate scrutiny of London CIV pooling arrangements Insufficient London CIV resources to support manager selection, appointments and ongoing monitoring Poor quality, untimely or	Known risks not identified or acted upon in a timely manner Asset allocation drift left unnoticed or unmanaged. Strategic investment issues persisting longer than necessary	16	1) The Pensions Committee and Board regularly review investment performance, funding progress and investment strategy advice provided by the Fund's Investment Consultant.	12

		insufficient investment reporting Limited understanding of pooled investment structures and arrangements Lack of understanding of investment powers and fiduciary responsibilities Failure to challenge advice or escalate concerns appropriately Insufficient training, knowledge or capacity of Committee, Board members or officers Lack of clarity around roles, responsibilities and accountability Over-reliance on third parties without appropriate oversight Weak stewardship and monitoring of investment managers	Reduced ability to influence pool outcomes and investment decisions Poor investment decisions or delayed decision-making. Investment manager underperformance not identified or addressed promptly Failure to achieve investment objectives. Deterioration in the Fund's funding position Reputational damage Loss of confidence from employers, members and stakeholders		2) The Fund receives professional investment advice to support manager selection, appointment and ongoing performance monitoring. 3) Officers receive and review annual internal control reports from investment managers and investigate any control issues identified. 4) The Investment and Governance Working Group provides a forum for detailed consideration of investment matters, strategic objectives, emerging risks and training needs, supported by officers and advisers. 5) The Investment Strategy Statement clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the Pensions Committee, Board, officers, advisers, London CIV and investment managers. 6) Investment managers operate within agreed mandates and performance benchmarks which are subject to regular monitoring and review. 7) Investment training is provided regularly to Committee and Board members and relevant officers to support informed decision-making. 8) Officers and representatives attend London CIV meetings and regularly review the performance and governance of pooled investment arrangements. 9) Defined escalation procedures are in place for addressing investment manager underperformance, governance concerns or material investment risks. 10) The Fund's investment beliefs inform investment decision-making and are reflected within the Investment Strategy Statement and related governance arrangements.		
INV3	Investment/ pool operational failure and inadequate custody of assets.	Financial failure or insolvency of an investment manager Custodian failure or material event (i.e. cyber attack) Errors during asset transitions or rebalancing Breakdown in transaction processing or settlement Inadequate operational controls at London CIV or at investment manager level Cyber or systems failure affecting investment operations	Financial loss to the Fund Delayed access to assets or cash Inability to rebalance or meet liquidity needs Increased costs or legal exposure Reputational damage Loss of stakeholder confidence	9	1) Officers receive and review annual internal control reports from investment managers, custodians and other key investment service providers and investigate any material control issues identified. 2) The Fund undertakes robust procurement, due diligence and appointment processes when selecting investment managers and other investment service providers. 3) Investment mandates are governed by formal investment management agreements and benchmark requirements designed to control investment and operational risks. 4) The Fund's Investment Consultant regularly reviews investment managers and reports on performance, governance and any concerns requiring further action. 5) The Fund appoints an independent global custodian responsible for the safekeeping, settlement and reporting of Fund assets.	9	

					6) Formal contractual arrangements are in place with investment managers, custodians and service providers, setting out responsibilities, controls and reporting requirements. 7) Asset transfers and investment transactions are subject to documented authorisation and verification procedures involving the Fund, investment managers and custodian.		
INV4	Failure to appropriately identify, assess and manage ESG and climate-related risks within the Fund's investment and governance arrangements	Political, stakeholder or public pressure influencing investment decisions without appropriate consideration of fiduciary duties and financial implications Evolving legislative and regulatory requirements relating to ESG and climate reporting Inadequate monitoring of ESG and climate-related risks Limited influence over investment implementation due to LGPS pooling arrangements Insufficient stewardship and engagement activity. Inadequate ESG and climate-related reporting from investment managers or the pool Lack of clear ESG objectives and governance arrangements Failure to assess climate-related financial risks and opportunities	Reputational damage to the Fund and administering authority Failure to comply with emerging regulatory and reporting requirements Increased scrutiny from regulators, employers, members and stakeholders Poor investment decision-making due to inadequate consideration of ESG risks Failure to manage climate-related financial risks. Reduced ability to influence responsible investment outcomes through pooling arrangements Legal challenge arising from failure to appropriately consider fiduciary duties or investment risks Investment underperformance over the long term. Increased funding pressures if material ESG or climate risks crystallise	16	1) The Fund's listed equity allocation includes low-carbon investment strategies designed to support the transition to a lower-carbon economy and reduce portfolio carbon intensity. 2) The Fund maintains investments in renewable energy and other sustainable infrastructure assets. 3) The Fund's Responsible Investment Policy is regularly reviewed by the Pensions Committee, Board and Investment and Governance Working Group. 4) ESG and climate-related risks are considered as part of the Fund's investment monitoring and reporting arrangements. 5) Officers engage with the London CIV regarding responsible investment, stewardship and climate-related matters to help influence pooled investment arrangements where appropriate.	12	—

Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Item number:

Title: Pensions Administration Update

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officers: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Andreas Andrea, Pensions Governance Manager
020 8489 2810
Jamie.Abbott@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report provides the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) with the following updates regarding Pension Fund's administration activities:

- a. Pension Fund membership update
- b. Online Member Self Service portal update
- c. Update on Service Level Agreement (SLA) statistics
- d. Collection of Employer and Employee Contributions update
- e. Internal Disputes Resolution Procedures (IDRPs)

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. Not applicable

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is recommended:

3.1. To note this report and the information provided regarding the Pension Fund's administration activities for the quarter ending 30 June 2026.

4. Reason for Decision

4.1. Not applicable.

5. Other options considered

5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

Membership Update

- 6.1. Employees working for an employer that participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) are eligible for membership in the scheme. Membership in the LGPS is voluntary, and members are free to choose whether to continue participating in the scheme or to make personal arrangements outside of it.
- 6.2. Table 1 provides a breakdown of Haringey Pension Fund's ("the Fund") membership on 30 June 2026.
- 6.3. Membership numbers remained broadly consistent with an increase in Pensioner members as expected and deferred members numbers continue to decrease due to transfers out of the scheme and deferred pensions being claimed.

Table 1: Pension Fund Membership

Member status	30 Sept 25	31 Dec 25	31 Mar 26	30 Jun 26
Active members	6,626	6,688	6,663	6,680
Pensioner members	9,472	9,579	9,640	9,726
Deferred members	10,917	10,833	10,702	10,676
Total scheme members	27,015	27,100	27,005	27,082

Online Member Self Service Portal Update

- 6.4. The Haringey Member Self Service (MSS) portal is a website where members can register an account to view/edit their personal information as well as run their own retirement estimates.
- 6.5. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the number of active members registered for the Haringey Pension Fund's Engage Portal as at 30 June 2026.

Table 2: Proportion of Active Members Registered on the Engage Portal

Member Self Service	30 Sept 25	31 Dec 25	31 Mar 26	30 Jun 26
Total active scheme members	6,626	6,688	6,663	6,680
Total active member registrations on MSS *Engage from Dec 2025	2,151	503	1,528	1,818
Proportion of registered active members	32.46%	7.52%	22.93%	27.22%

- 6.6. Table 3 provides a breakdown of the number of members who have accessed the Engage portal over the past 90, 120 and 150 days. This table is provided for information purposes only. The frequency at which members access the Engage portal depends on individual circumstances and time of the year. Individuals will have different reasons for needing access to their pension information.
- 6.7. The Pension team continues to engage with members to increase sign ups via internal communications and directing members to the Engage portal for simple queries like address updates and estimates.

Table 3: Engage Access

Last Logged in Group	Days since last log in				
Last Six Months	90		102 (6.8%)		
	120		111 (7.4%)		
	150		105 (7.0%)		

Update on Service Level Agreement (SLA) statistics

- 6.8. The Pension Fund's Service Level Agreement (SLA) sets out the agreed timeframes for the pensions administration team to process the various case work related to the pension scheme. This includes activities related to processing member retirement benefits, and transfers in and out of Haringey LGPS.
- 6.9. The agreed turnaround time varies depending on the type of case and these targets can be found in the Fund's Administration Strategy document which was recently updated to align with the CIPFA standard Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
- 6.10. KPI performance remains strong across the majority of case types. However, performance for transfer cases, including both transfers in and transfers out, across both quotations and actuals, are below target. This reflects resourcing challenges arising from the departure of an experienced transfer specialist and the associated knowledge gap within the team. Recruitment and training measures are underway, and performance is expected to improve over the course of the year.
- 6.11. Table 4 includes the current SLA statistics for the period ending 30 June 2026

Table 4: Key Performance Indicators

Process	Cases completed	SLA Days to complete	% Completed within SLA
Deaths notifying amount of dependents benefits	39	10	84
Estimates	33	15	95
Retirement quote	120	15	92
Retirement Actual	144	10	95
Deferment of records	53	30	86
Refund quote	23	30	100
Refund actual	34	10	97
Transfer in Quote	30	20	80

Transfer in Actual	7	20	71
Transfer Out Quote	54	20	79
Transfer Out Actual	86	20	72
Divorce Quote	11	30	100
Divorce Actual	0	30	N/A
Actual payment of retirement lump sum	66	10	93

Collection of Employer and Employee Contributions Update

- 6.12. Employer contributions are set every three years through an actuarial valuation, which assesses the fund's assets, liabilities, and future obligations. Contribution rates vary by employer, reflecting factors such as workforce profile, benefit levels, and funding position, ensuring contributions are fair and sufficient to maintain the scheme's long-term sustainability.
- 6.13. Employee Contributions are set nationally by legislation, employee contributions follow a tiered structure based on pensionable pay, with higher earners paying a higher percentage. These rates are reviewed periodically to maintain fairness and affordability, and are deducted directly from employees' salaries as a key part of scheme funding
- 6.14. All participating employers are required to submit monthly contribution schedules and corresponding remittances for both employee and employer contributions within the specified timeframes outlined in the Fund's Administration Strategy. Timely and accurate submissions are essential to ensure effective fund management and regulatory compliance.
- 6.15. Officers confirm that all expected payments and corresponding contribution schedules are accounted for as at the publication date of this report.

Internal Disputes Resolution Procedures (IDRPs)

- 6.16. The Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP) provides scheme members with a formal mechanism to appeal decisions or actions taken in relation to their pension benefits. This includes, but is not limited to, the exercise of discretionary powers by the Council or participating employers. The IDRP ensures that members have access to a clear and structured process for resolving concerns in a fair and transparent manner, in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- 6.17. The dispute process comprises two stages. At Stage 1, unresolved complaints are referred to the IDRP stage 1 Adjudicator for review. If the member remains dissatisfied, they may escalate the matter to Stage 2, where it will be reviewed by an independent Senior Designated Person.
- 6.18. If a complaint can still not be resolved after being reviewed via IDRP stage 1 and 2, the member then has the right to take the complaint to the Pensions Ombudsman.

6.19. There is one new IDRP case during this period. Details of the IDRP case is as follows: The member is a current active employee. The member has lodged an IDRP due to the Employer's delay in making an Occupational Health referral for Ill health retirement assessment. The member's Employer has since referred the member. The Fund has contacted the member regarding payment of pension benefits. This case has highlighted a requirement for further employer education regarding their responsibilities and relevant timeframes.

Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

6.20. Not applicable

7. Carbon and Climate Change

7.1. Not applicable

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

8.1. Not applicable.

Director for Legal and Governance [Fiona Alderman]

8.2. Director for Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted on the content of this report and there are no legal implications.

Equalities

8.3. The Local Government Pension Scheme is a defined benefit open scheme enabling all employees of the Council to participate. The report's content has no direct impact on equality issues.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Not applicable

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Not applicable.

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Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Item number:

Title: Pension Fund Quarterly Investment and Performance Update

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources (Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Jamie Abbott – Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Jamie.Abbott@Haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report provides the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) with updates on the Pension Fund's performance for the quarter ended 30 June 2026.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable

3. Recommendations

- 3.1. The Pensions Committee and Board is recommended to note the information provided in section 6 of this report regarding the Fund's investment performance and activity for the quarter ended 30 June 2026.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. Not applicable.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

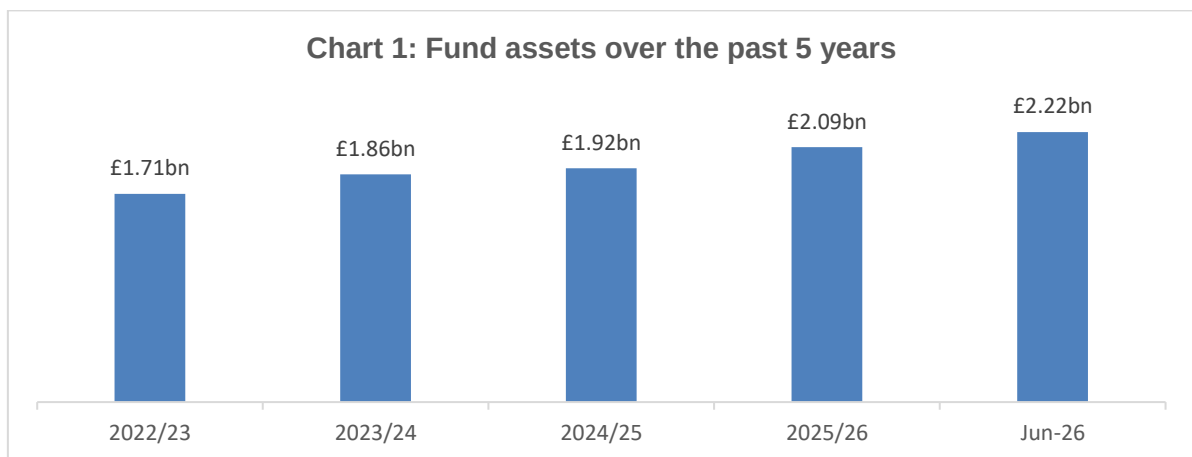
- 6.1. The Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) reviews the Fund's investment performance quarterly. Under the LGPS Regulations 2026, investment management responsibilities have been delegated to London CIV.

6.2. In accordance with these new requirements, London CIV has prepared its first quarterly report which sets out the Fund's performance, market conditions, asset allocation and strategic implementation activity for the quarter ended 30 June 2026, included as Appendix 1 to this report. Representatives from London CIV will attend the meeting to present the report and highlight key developments during the quarter.

Fund Value and Performance

6.3. As at 30 June 2026, the Fund was valued at approximately £2.22bn, an increase of £124m from the previous quarter. The increase was driven by primarily by positive investment returns across the listed equity and credit markets during the quarter.

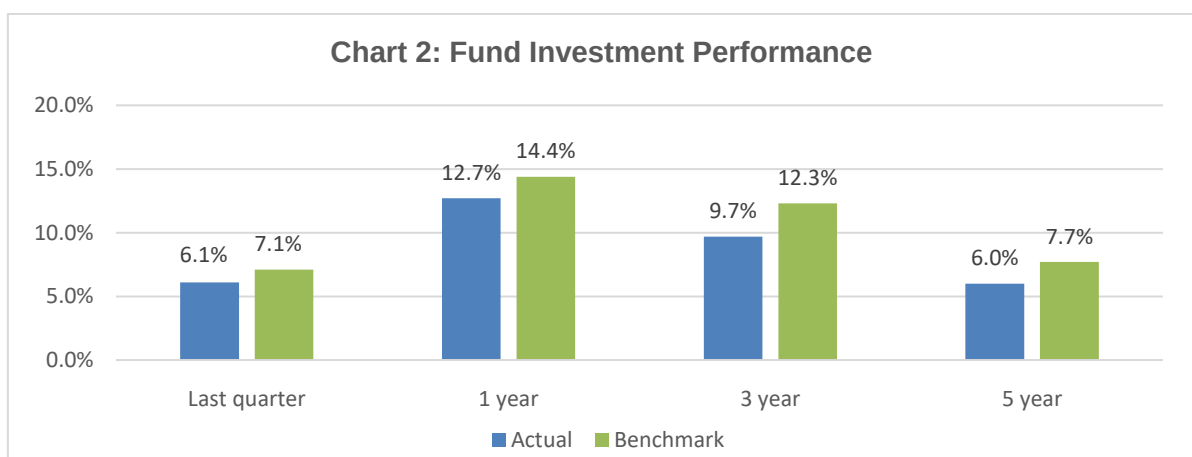
6.4. Chart 1 shows the growth in fund assets over recent years.



6.5.

Source: Northern Trust / London CIV

6.6. The Fund delivered a positive return of 6.1% during the quarter. Chart 2 shows the Fund's investment performance against its benchmark over the quarter, 12-month, three-year and five-year reporting periods. Although the Fund underperformed its benchmark over these periods, returns remained positive and continue to support the Fund's long-term investment objective.



Source: Northern Trust / London CIV

Market Environment

- 6.7. Global markets delivered strong returns during the quarter despite periods of volatility. Investor sentiment improved as geopolitical tensions eased towards the end of the quarter, while continued investment in artificial intelligence infrastructure provided further support for global equity markets. Listed equities were the largest contributor to Fund performance during the reporting period.
- 6.8. Credit markets also generated positive returns, while performance from private equity, infrastructure and other alternative asset classes remained weaker. London CIV's view remains that maintaining a diversified investment strategy across a range of asset classes will support the Fund's long-term objectives whilst reducing the impact of short-term market volatility.

Strategic Asset Allocation

- 6.9. The Fund has set a strategic asset allocation benchmark aimed at balancing long-term returns with risk, taking into account the nature of the Fund's liabilities and prevailing market factors.
- 6.10. The Fund's current position relative to its approved strategic asset allocation is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Strategic Asset Allocation Position as at 30 June 2026

Asset Class	Target Allocation (%)	Current Allocation (%)	Variance (%)	Target Range (%)
Listed equity	40.0	44.3	+4.3	35.0 – 45.0
Private Equity	5.0	5.1	+0.1	0.0 – 10.0
Property / Real Estate	15.5	13.0	-2.5	10.0 – 20.0
Infrastructure	5.0	4.8	-0.2	0.0 – 10.0
Other Alternatives	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.0 – 10.0
Private Credit	2.5	0.0	-2.5	0.0 – 2.5
Credit	17.5	15.2	-2.3	15.0 – 25.0
UK Government Bonds	11.5	10.0	-1.5	8.5 – 14.5
Cash	0.0	4.8	+4.8	0.0 – 5.0
Total				

- 6.11. A detailed comparison of the Fund's current asset allocation against its strategic asset allocation is set out in Appendix 1 of this report.

Fund Investment Activity

- 6.12. The Investment Management Agreement between the London Borough of Haringey and the London CIV was signed in April 2026, formally transferring the management of the Fund's assets to the pool in line with the new LGPS regulations. As part of this agreement, London CIV is required to prepare a Strategic Implementation Plan.

- 6.13. In August 2026, London CIV's Investment Strategy team met with Fund officers to review the plan, which was subsequently presented to the Investment and Governance Working Group in September 2026.
- 6.14. The agreed plan focuses on increasing allocations to credit, private credit and UK government bonds using part of the Fund's cash holdings. These actions are expected to bring the Fund's portfolio closer to its strategic targets whilst maintaining an appropriate balance between return generation, risk management and liquidity requirements.
- 6.15. London CIV will provide regular updates on progress against the implementation plan.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 7.1. Not applicable

8. Carbon and Climate Change

- 8.1. As administering authority, the Fund remains responsible for setting the Fund's investment strategy, including its objectives in relation to responsible investment and climate risk. The Fund seeks to exercise this responsibility through effective stewardship and engagement on material environmental, social and governance matters.
- 8.2. In accordance with the new regulatory arrangements, London CIV is responsible for implementing the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund will continue to monitor London CIV's implementation of its responsible investment objectives and the ESG performance of its investments, while considering suitable opportunities consistent with the Fund's overall investment objectives.

9. Statutory Officers comments (Director of Finance (procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

Finance

- 9.1. While this report does not have any direct implications on the Council's finances, it contains the financial performance of the Haringey Pension Fund and its investments. Proper monitoring and management of these investments increases the likelihood of the Fund achieving its objectives. This, in turn, helps ensure the protection of member benefits and improves the probability of maintaining stable employer contribution rates.

Procurement

- 9.2. There are no procurement implications arising from this report.

Director of Legal and Governance

- 9.3. The Council as administering authority for the Haringey Pension Fund must periodically review the suitability of its investment portfolio to ensure that returns, risk and volatility are all appropriately managed and are consistent with its overall investment strategy.

- 9.4. The Pension Schemes Act 2026 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Pooling, Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2026 took effect on 30 June 2026, enforcing mandatory asset pooling and strengthening fund governance across local government pensions.
- 9.5. These regulations require administering authorities to participate in an FCA-regulated asset pool company for the purpose of that company managing all of the Funds investment assets. Administering authorities remain responsible for setting their investment strategy including the high-level investment objectives and strategic asset allocation.
- 9.6. Individual administering authorities are responsible for monitoring the performance of their pool in the implementation of their investment strategy. Therefore, this report supports the committee in discharging this responsibility by providing the information required to review and scrutinise the pool's performance in implementing the Fund's investment strategy.

Equality

- 9.7. The Local Government Pension Scheme is a defined benefit open scheme that allows all Council employees to participate. The report's contents have no direct impact on equality issues.

10. Use of Appendices

- 10.1. Appendix 1: London Borough of Haringey Pension Fund Quarterly Performance Report, 30 June 2026.

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 12.1 Not applicable.

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London Borough of Haringey Pension Fund Quarterly Performance Report

Period ending June 2026



Working together to deliver sustainable prosperity
for the communities that count on us all

www.londonciv.org.uk



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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Returns are shown net of investment management fees.



Executive Summary

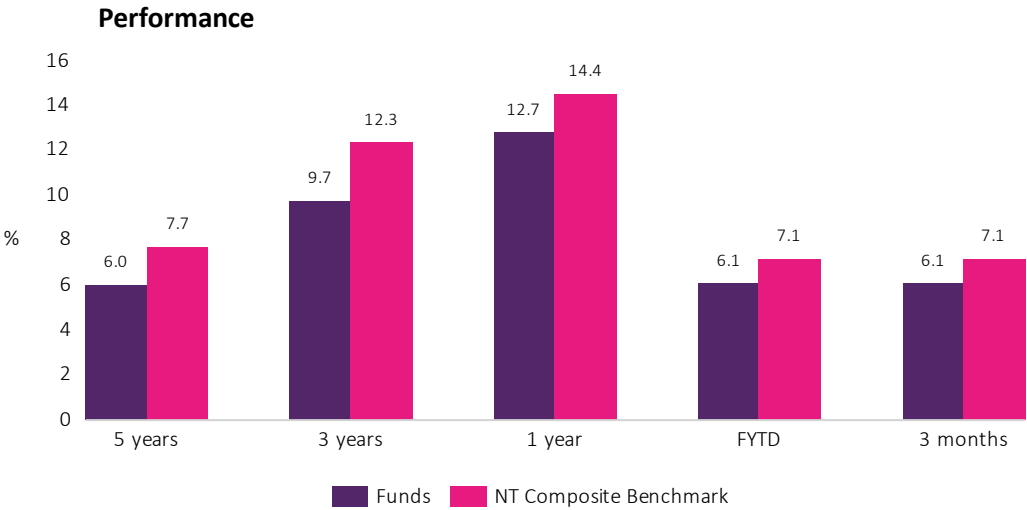
Executive Summary (i)

Investment Performance

5 year Fund Performance

6.0% p.a.

The portfolio returned 6.0% p.a. over the 5 years to the end of June 2026 compared to the Strategic Asset Allocation expected return of 6.5% p.a.

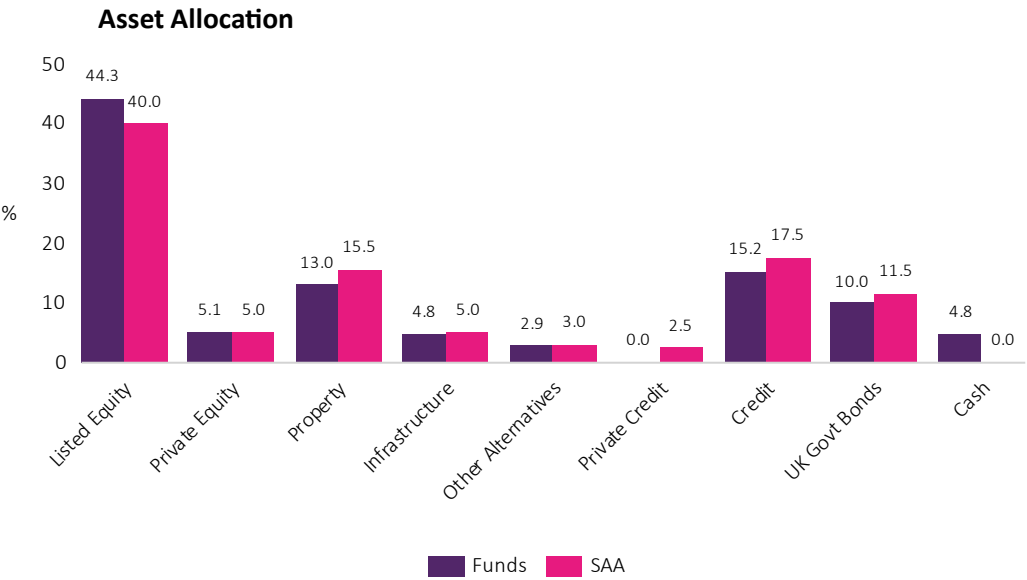


The Scheme returned 6.0% p.a. over five years to the end of June 2026, compared with its long-term target return of 6.5% p.a. Returns were stronger over shorter periods. Although the Scheme underperformed its benchmark over the one, three and five-year periods, it delivered a positive return of 6.1% over the quarter to 30 June 2026.

Strategic Positioning

£2.22bn ▲

Assets increased by £124m from £2.09bn over the quarter.



The Scheme was valued at £2.22bn on 30 June 2026, up from £2.09bn on 31 March 2026. Listed Equity and Cash were overweight relative to their Strategic Asset Allocation targets, while Property, Private Credit, Credit and UK Government Bonds were underweight. The agreed implementation plan will use part of the Cash allocation to increase exposure to Credit, UK Government Bonds and Private Credit.

Executive Summary (ii)

Over the quarter, global markets delivered strong returns despite periods of volatility. Investor sentiment improved as concerns over geopolitical tensions eased towards the end of the quarter, while continued investment in AI infrastructure supported equity market performance. Technology and growth-oriented sectors performed particularly well, while fixed income delivered modest positive returns as bond yields remained elevated.

- Within asset classes, Listed Equity was the main contributor to returns, benefiting from strong global equity markets. Credit also generated positive returns and outperformed its benchmark. These positive contributions were partly offset by weaker performance from Private Equity, Infrastructure and Other Alternatives.
- The London Borough of Haringey Pension Fund had a value of £2.2bn on 30 June 2026, up from £2.1bn on 31 March 2026. Listed Equity remained the largest allocation at 44.3%, while Credit and Property represented 15.2% and 13.0% of assets, respectively.
- The Scheme's Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) implementation plan was agreed during the quarter. The plan included increasing allocations to Credit, UK Government Bonds and Private Credit, funded from the current Cash allocation.
- Listed Equity and Cash are overweight relative to their strategic targets. Private Credit had no current allocation compared with a target of 2.5%, while Property, Credit and UK Government Bonds are also below target. The implementation plan included a £60m commitment to Private Credit, a £50m investment in Credit and a £30m investment in UK Government Bonds.
- Over the 12 months to 30 June 2026, the Scheme returned 12.7%, compared with 14.4% for the benchmark. The Scheme's long-term return objective was 6.5% p.a. The Scheme returned 9.7% p.a. over 3 years, exceeding this objective, while the 5-year return of 6.0% p.a. remained slightly below target.
- Looking ahead, the key initiatives that will be worked upon are:
 - Increase its allocations to Credit, UK Government Bonds and Private Credit in line with the agreed implementation plan.
 - Review the equity allocation once the new committee has agreed its Responsible Investment priorities.
 - Agree the Scheme's approach to local investment and any related implications for the asset allocation.



Markets Update

Markets Update

Macro

- In the second quarter of 2026, investors navigated between two competing themes; the U.S.-Iranian conflict and the AI boom.
- The quarter's defining geopolitical theme was the Middle East conflict and the uneven path to peace. A fragile April ceasefire was repeatedly tested before a peace agreement was reached on 14 June. The quarter closed with the peace holding, albeit tenuously, and shipping traffic through Hormuz gradually recovered.
- Inflation reaccelerated in the quarter to June 2026 as the Iran conflict pushed energy prices higher - Brent crude reached an intraday high of \$126 at the end of April before settling at around \$73 at the end of June. As a consequence CPI rose from 3.8% in April to 4.2% in May in the US, and in the U.K CPI held at 2.8%. As a result, Central bank policy pivoted away from easing. The European Central Bank raised its deposit rate for the first time since 2023, lifting it 0.25% to 2.25% in June, with officials signalling a further move in September remained possible. The Federal Reserve held rates steady at its June meeting, and the Bank of England kept rates at 3.75% in both April and June.

Oil Prices - normalising after substantial shock



Source: Bloomberg. (G-1701). as at 30/06/2026

Markets Update (continued)

Macro

- The AI boom emerged as a powerful countervailing force to the energy shock, reshaping the global growth and market narrative as the quarter progressed. With a perception of peace in the Middle East, “risk” assets performed. As can be seen from the chart opposite, all major equity markets posted double digits for the 3 months ending June 2026.
- Government bond markets were volatile. U.K. 30-year gilt yields increased to 5.76% in early May - a 28-year high - as traders priced in multiple Bank of England rate hikes. The US 30-year Treasury yield reached its highest level since 2007 in mid-May at 5.19%, as global inflation expectations led to a synchronised sell off in bond markets.
- Public credit markets experienced a more nuanced quarter. US investment-grade spreads tightened to their narrowest levels in mid-May, spurring a record pace of corporate bond issuance. Notably, SpaceX's inaugural \$25 billion investment-grade bond issue attracted almost \$90 billion of demand.
- Currency markets were shaped by the diverging rate outlooks between the U.S. and Europe. The Euro weakened progressively through the quarter, falling below 1.14 against the U.S. dollar in late June — it's lowest since June 2025 — as markets priced in a more aggressive Fed tightening path relative to the ECB.

As at 30/06/2026	3 months	YTD	LTM	3 years*	5 years*
Global equities and equity styles total returns (GBP terms, unhedged)					
MSCI World (Net) Index	13.0%	11.2%	25.3%	17.5%	12.4%
MSCI World Value (Net) Index	8.9%	12.2%	25.1%	15.2%	11.4%
MSCI World Growth (Net) Index	18.6%	10.5%	25.7%	19.7%	12.8%
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index	23.3%	25.5%	48.2%	21.3%	8.1%
Global fixed income indices total returns (Hedged to GBP)					
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index	1.3%	1.1%	3.1%	4.2%	0.4%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit Index	1.8%	1.3%	4.3%	5.4%	0.3%
Bloomberg Global High Yield Index	3.7%	2.7%	7.9%	10.4%	4.2%
Currencies % change (versus GBP)					
Sterling vs Dollar	0.3%	-1.6%	-3.4%	1.4%	-0.8%
Sterling vs Euro	1.4%	1.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Sterling vs Yen	2.7%	2.1%	9.0%	5.6%	7.0%
Commodities % change (USD)					
Copper LME 3 Month Rolling Forward	8.4%	7.7%	35.5%	17.1%	7.4%
Crude Oil Brent Future	-38.4%	19.8%	7.9%	-0.9%	-0.6%
Gold Spot	-14.1%	-7.2%	21.3%	27.8%	17.7%
Volatility Indices % change (USD)					
VIX	-34.9%	10.0%	-1.7%	6.6%	0.8%
MOVE	-25.1%	12.5%	-20.3%	-13.3%	4.7%

Source: Bloomberg, monthly data. * 3 and 5 year periods are annualised.

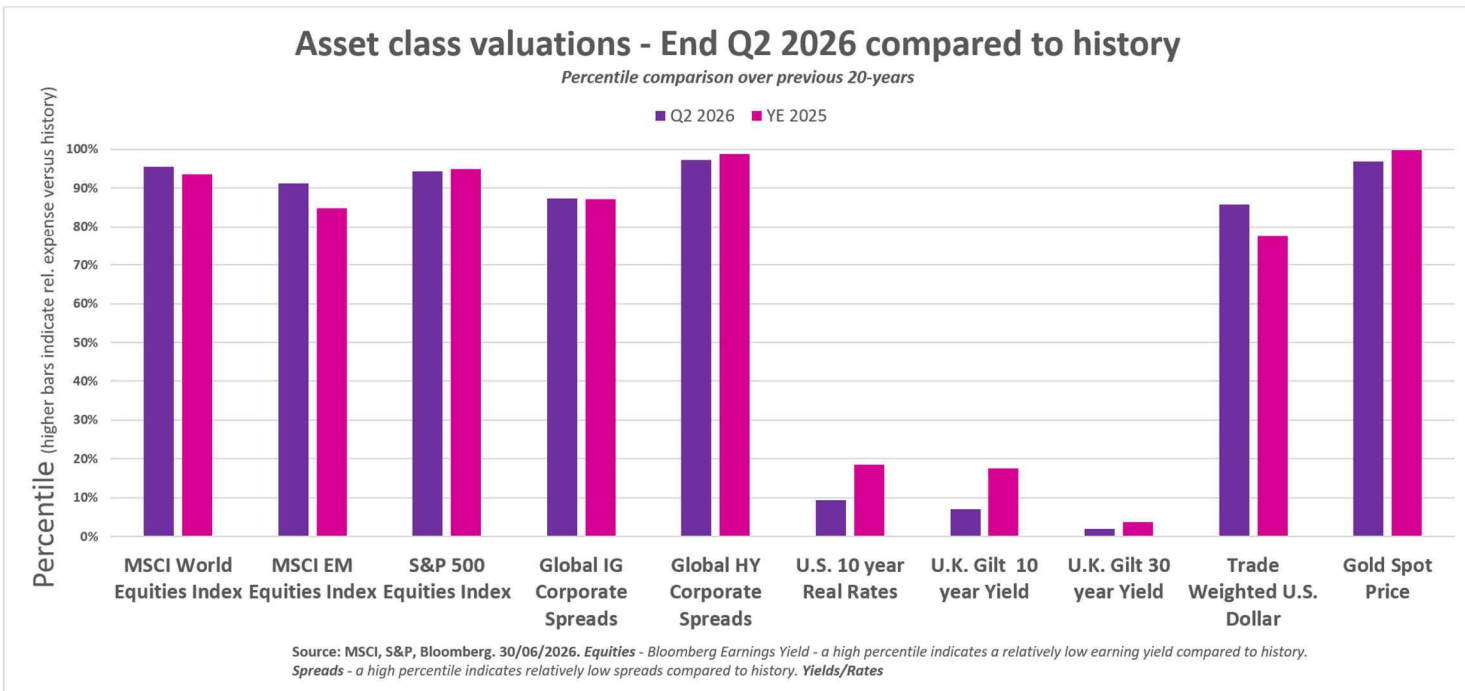
Markets Update (continued)

Macro

- Gold's multi-year bull run came under severe pressure during the quarter. Having surged to record highs in early 2026, bullion fell below \$4,000 per ounce for the first time since November as a resurgent U.S. dollar and rising rate expectations brought the three-year rally to a halt.
- Despite strong equity returns in aggregate over the last 3 months, the table opposite shows there was considerable variation across regions. Furthermore, it highlights the dominance of US listed stocks in the index.
-
- The asset class valuation chart at the bottom right compares asset classes relative to the end of 2025.
- As markets set course for the second half of 2026, the outlook appears calmer but remains far from settled. The Iran peace deal has eased the storm that dominated Q1 and much of Q2, while the AI investment cycle continues to provide a strong tailwind for growth. Yet inflation remains above target in both the U.S. and U.K., monetary policy is still tightening, fiscal pressures are mounting, and the Hormuz ceasefire has yet to prove seaworthy. With risk premia still rebuilding and geopolitical currents unsettled, investors may find that careful navigation and stock selection matter more than simply sailing with the tide.

Region	Average Weight (%)	Q2 2026 Return	Q2 contribution to Return
Africa / Middle East	0.3	4.1	0.0
Asia Pacific	8.3	10.1	0.9
North America	74.7	14.5	10.7
Western Europe	16.0	10.6	1.7
Not Classified	0.7	-19.0	-0.2
MSCI World Index (GBP)	100.0	13.2	13.2

Regional performance of equities in Q2 2026 (GBP terms, MSCI classifications and based on the MSCI World Index)



Markets Update

Asset Class Update

Equity:

- The quarter to the end of June 2026 was very positive for equities despite the volatile nature of the macro and geopolitical environment. The 15.7% return for the MSCI World saw many indices pushing on to record highs and represented equities best quarter since 2020.
- As with the previous quarter the standout performer was Emerging Markets (EM). The MSCI EM index was up 22.1%. This significant outperformance versus the rest of the world was driven largely by incredible momentum driven rallies in AI & technology heavy countries such as South Korea and Taiwan. This, however, masks a decline in Chinese equities.
- The quarter saw a strong rebound for “growth” and “momentum” factors. Within technology, chip and equipment suppliers (the AI “sellers”) outperformed the large hyperscalers (i.e. Microsoft, Amazon, Google) who are still spending heavily on AI infrastructure. Investors appear to be increasingly rewarding near-term profitability over speculative capital spending.
- Overall, corporate earnings in the quarter were ahead of expectations; around 85% of S&P 500 companies beat profit forecasts and 81% beat revenue forecasts. Year-on-year earnings growth accelerated to roughly 30%. Growth was broad-based across 11 of the 12 major sectors, not just technology.
- UK equities participated in the rally but lagged most major markets, reflecting the FTSE's lower weighting to technology.
- Going into the second half of the year things to watch include:
 - the need to monitor valuations that have risen alongside prices: the S&P 500 ended the 6 months to end June 2026 at close to 20x forward earnings, above its long-run average, leaving less room for disappointment if earnings growth slows.
 - Concentration risk persists despite the broadening in leadership, the largest technology stocks still account for around a third of the MSCI All World index.

- China remains a source of divergence within Emerging Markets, reflecting weak domestic demand, property-sector strain and regulatory pressure on its technology sector.
- The Middle East ceasefire is recent and has already shown signs of fragility.
- A more hawkish Federal Reserve under its new chair is a change from market expectations at the start of the year and warrants monitoring, given its influence on discount rates and equity valuations globally.

UK Government Bonds:

- Gilts delivered a modestly positive return in the quarter to end of June 2026. Looking from afar, returns over the quarter seemed benign despite the political changes that occurred in the UK. The reality was that May saw Gilts yields rise significantly before calming across June.
- Longer dated gilts were more volatile in the quarter. The market dealt with the impending arrival of Burnham as prime minister with relative calm.

Credit:

- In a repeat to the previous quarter the credit markets remained an oasis of calm when compared to the high levels of dispersion seen across Equity strategies. Having widened marginally in March when the Iran conflict started, credit markets moved tighter in the quarter to the end of June 2026. This resulted in small mark to market gains on top of interest income across the credit spectrum.
- While credit markets appear “fully” priced, the underlying credit quality of corporates globally looks healthy and so justifies the pricing to a certain extent.

Markets Update (continued)

Asset Class Update

Private Equity:

Overview:

- The first six months of 2026 have reinforced that the Private Equity recovery is still showing signs of progress but remains narrow and uneven rather than broad-based. Market activity has improved from the weaker 2023–2024 period, yet the recovery is being led by selected higher-quality assets and larger transactions, while overall deal volumes remain more subdued.
- The backdrop over this period therefore suggests a market moving from dislocation into selective normalisation. The opportunity set is improving, but future returns are likely to be driven less by broad multiple expansion and more by manager skill in sourcing, underwriting, operational delivery, exit timing and capital structure discipline.

Deployment & Financing Trends:

- A key development through the first half of the calendar year has been the continued shift from volume-led to conviction-led deployment. Private Equity firms appear more willing to transact where there is clear downside protection, resilient revenue quality, defensible market positioning or identifiable operational upside, but remain cautious on assets exposed to uncertain exit multiples, AI disruption, energy-price volatility or wider macro risk.
- The lower and middle market has remained relatively active, particularly where businesses are viewed as operationally understandable, less exposed to technology displacement and capable of supporting value creation without aggressive leverage. This has helped sustain deal flow in more traditional, defensive or service-oriented sectors, even as larger technology and software assets face more selective scrutiny.
- The first six months of 2026 have also highlighted a clear divergence between deal value and deal count. Larger transactions and selected mega-deals have supported headline activity levels, but this should not be read as a full reopening of the market. Beneath the headline numbers, the market continues to reflect fewer transactions, more disciplined underwriting and a preference for clearer sector and exit theses.
- Valuation and financing conditions are becoming more stable, but not necessarily easier. Debt markets are more open but higher financing costs and more

conservative leverage assumptions continue to shape bid discipline (to avoid overpaying for companies). This supports a more cautious underwriting environment, particularly where sellers remain anchored to older prior-cycle valuation expectations.

Exit & Liquidity Trends:

- Exit activity remains the principal constraint on the cycle. While exit conditions have improved directionally versus the downturn years, the recovery is still incomplete: strategic sales are carrying much of the liquidity burden, private equity-to-private equity activity is more selective, and IPOs remain available only for a narrower set of larger higher-quality or better-positioned companies.
- The practical implication is that investor liquidity remains under pressure. 2026-to-date has not yet delivered the breadth of distributions required to reset fundraising conditions fully, so distributions, realised exits and evidence of cash returned to investors continue to matter more than paper value creation or unrealised marks.

Fundraising Trends:

- Fundraising developments in the first half of the calendar year also point to a more concentrated market. Capital appears to be favouring established platforms with stronger realised track records, credible exit pathways and the ability to demonstrate portfolio liquidity, while smaller, emerging or less differentiated managers face a more difficult raising environment.

Outlook & LP Implications:

- The outlook for Private Equity is improving but remains selective rather than broad-based. For institutional investors, this points to maintaining deployment discipline while prioritising managers that can evidence realised exits, consistent generation of distributions and credible liquidity pathways, rather than relying on unrealised mark-ups or a cyclical recovery in valuations. In practice, the environment should favour platforms with strong origination, operational value creation capability, prudent financing assumptions and clear exit discipline, while continued pressure on distributions and concentrated fundraising reinforce the need to be selective on pacing, manager access and portfolio construction.

Markets Update (continued)

Asset Class Update

Private Credit:

Overview:

- The first six months of 2026 have reinforced that Private Credit remains structurally supported, but the market is moving into a potentially more demanding phase. The asset class continues to benefit from borrower demand for flexible non-bank financing and investor appetite for income, yet the backdrop is less benign than in the earlier period of rapid growth. Floating-rate income and contractual cash flows continue to support returns, but higher-for-longer financing costs, borrower margin pressure and sector-specific disruption are making credit selection more important.

Pricing, Spreads & Terms:

- A notable development over the first six months of 2026 has been the modest widening of spreads after a period of tighter lender economics. This is because of more cautious underwriting in technology and software-related loans, some pressure in Business Development Company ('BDC') and other similar wealth-channel vehicles (which may actually prove to improve competitive dynamics for more institutionally focussed lenders) - and a renewed focus on ensuring that lenders are adequately compensated for risk.
- While wider spreads are directionally favourable for new lending, they should not be read as uniformly positive. The improvement in lender economics is occurring alongside greater borrower stress in some cases and a real reinforcement of the need for: (i) more scrutiny of leverage capacity; and (ii) a more conservative approach to documentation, covenant protection and downside structuring.

Deployment & Market Activity:

- Origination activity in the first half of the year has remained more measured than many market participants expected, reflecting a still uneven M&A environment and continued caution around Private Equity deployment. There continues to be growing deal-flow across alternative (to direct lending) strategies including credit secondaries and asset-backed financing, as such are demonstrating an ability to provide helpful diversification to core direct lending exposures which have historically been where most of the investor capital has been directed.

- The opportunity set is therefore improving, but in a more nuanced way than a simple volume recovery would suggest. Well-capitalised managers should benefit from better pricing and selective deployment opportunities, while weaker borrowers and less differentiated borrowers may face a more difficult refinancing environment.

Credit Quality & Risk Trends:

- Credit stress in first six months of the 2026 appears to remain largely idiosyncratic rather than systemic, but warning indicators have become more visible. Areas of focus include consumer-exposed businesses, higher-value legacy assets and software & technology credits affected by AI disruption.

Fundraising & Capital Formation:

- Fundraising over the period has highlighted a shift in investor appetite away from undifferentiated direct lending and toward a broader mix of Private Credit strategies. Opportunistic credit, credit secondaries and asset-backed finance appear to be receiving greater attention as investors look for differentiated sources of return and downside protection.
- Capital formation also remains concentrated among larger, established platforms with deep origination networks, restructuring capability and stronger portfolio transparency. For investors, this reinforces the need to distinguish between scale as a structural advantage and scale as a potential source of crowding or return compression.

Wealth Channel & Liquidity Considerations:

- The wealth channel has become a more important area of scrutiny in the first six months of 2026. Redemption limits and gating pressures in semi-liquid vehicles highlight the tension between relatively illiquid underlying loans and investor demand for periodic liquidity, particularly after several years of rapid growth in evergreen structures.
- For institutional investors, this is less a reason to avoid Private Credit than a reminder that fund structure matters. Closed-end, drawdown and evergreen vehicles can offer materially different liquidity profiles, valuation dynamics and investor behaviour, even where the underlying credit exposures appear similar.

Markets Update (continued)

Asset Class Update

Outlook & LP Implications:

- The backdrop seen over the first half of the calendar year suggests Private Credit remains attractive as an income-oriented allocation, but outcomes are likely to become more manager-specific as the market moves from rapid expansion into selective maturation.

UK Property:

- Since the start of the year, recovery in the UK property market has stalled as buyers and sellers remain cautious amid geopolitical uncertainty, domestic political developments, and the level of interest rates. Commercial property investment volumes reached £10.2bn in Q2 2026, down 20% on the previous quarter. While activity remains below long-term averages, transaction volumes are higher than the subdued levels seen in 2023, when higher interest rates and falling capital values weighed on investor demand. Pricing has softened in parts of the market, particularly logistics and living sectors. In the industrial sector, investors are cautious about high prices i.e. compressed yields and in the housing market affordability pressures are front of mind. As a result, all-property total returns moderated to around 6% in the 12 months to 30 June 2026 from the mid-6% range three months earlier. Prime yields across most sectors now sit close to 10-year highs apart from retail parks where limited supply continues to support pricing.
- Income is a key component of the total return from commercial property. For the 12 months to end June 2026, income accounted for roughly 95% of the 12-month total return, with capital appreciation accounting for around 5%. This highlights the importance of contractual rental income as the primary driver of returns in the current market environment. While vacancy levels vary across sectors, ranging from low single digits in residential and retail to around 20% in the office market, rental growth has remained broadly positive. Annual rental growth has generally been in the low-to-mid single digits across property sectors, supporting income returns and demonstrating the robustness of occupier demand.
- In summary, although transaction markets remain cautious, constrained occupier markets continue to support rental growth and underpin the sector's income-led returns.

Infrastructure:

- At a generic level, private Infrastructure delivered returns of approximately 10% per annum gross of fees. In 2025, power generation and utilities were the strongest-performing sector, followed by digital infrastructure. These sectors are being supported by accelerating electricity demand from electrification, expanding data centre capacity and demographic trends in selected markets.
- In 2026, three themes are persisting: project finance and AI data centres, how renewables depend on policy makers and the bifurcation of the market, and the impact of the Middle East conflict. These themes are explored below:
 - Project finance activity surged 53.6% to \$682.7 billion, driven by a 64.1% jump in primary financings, as hyperscalers' data centre buildouts translated into record volumes. Capital continues to gravitate toward AI and data centre themes, with the US leading an AI-driven digital transformation that has propelled a “power supercycle” in the sector.
 - Renewables are presenting a mixed and increasingly policy-sensitive picture in 2026. In the US, legislation required physical construction to begin by 4 July 2026 to qualify for full federal tax credits. This triggered a 'use it or lose it' wave of transactions, as developers raced to monetise safe-harboured positions before the window closed. However, beneath this policy-driven rush, underlying deal volumes softened in 2025 as buyers pivoted towards established developer platforms and de-risked, Power Purchase Agreement-backed portfolios rather than greenfield projects. Europe faces issues with slow permitting and grid connection bottlenecks continuing to delay project development.
- The recent geopolitical events in the Middle East have affected the Infrastructure asset class in several ways including:
 - Energy: The reinforcement of energy security as a key policy priority, with increased emphasis on domestic generation capacity to reduce dependence on imported energy.
 - Transport: Disruption to air passenger travel albeit that passenger volumes remain above prior-year levels on a year-to-date basis (International Air Transport Association as of April 2026).

Markets Update (continued)

Asset Class Update

- Shipping: the fact that free access to waterways may not be a given and how critical certain sea channels are to global logistics.
- Fundraising activity was subdued in the first half of 2026, with Infrastructure funds raising approximately \$40 billion (Source: Infrastructure Investor based on final closes), representing a new low following record levels in 2025. Further, as is being seen elsewhere in private markets, flows are favouring very large fund managers like KKR where fund raises are often more than \$10bn.
- Looking ahead, the outlook in general looks stable. Within the renewable sector, the key swing factors will be the post-deadline normalisation of US deal flow now that the tax credit safe-harbour window has closed, and whether European permitting and grid reforms can unlock the large pipeline of consented-but-stalled projects.

Other Alternatives:

- It is hard to generalise about nature-based solutions as a market given its diversity; it ranges from timberland, row crops (cereals and beans), permanent crops (fruits and nuts), alongside more Private Equity solutions and carbon offsets etc. Within this spectrum there are core stabilised initiatives and others that seek to change the use of land and the way the land is operating. Below are some themes that are emerging from around the world:
 - The EU is facing its most damaging cereal season in years, driven by repeated heatwaves. The US wheat forecasts are also expected to be down. Furthermore, there have been some headwinds with increased input costs like fuel and fertiliser.
 - In Canada and Russia wheat production is rotating into other higher value crops like oilseed.
 - The US timber market remains soft weighed down by a weak housing market. That said there is an expectation of a measured recovery with increased consumption and a softening of volume as supplies from Canada reduce reflecting US tariffs but also from infection, wildfires and land set-aside.
 - Geopolitics can also affect agricultural commodities be that in the cost of transportation or just regions being affected by uncertainty i.e. Ukraine's production.



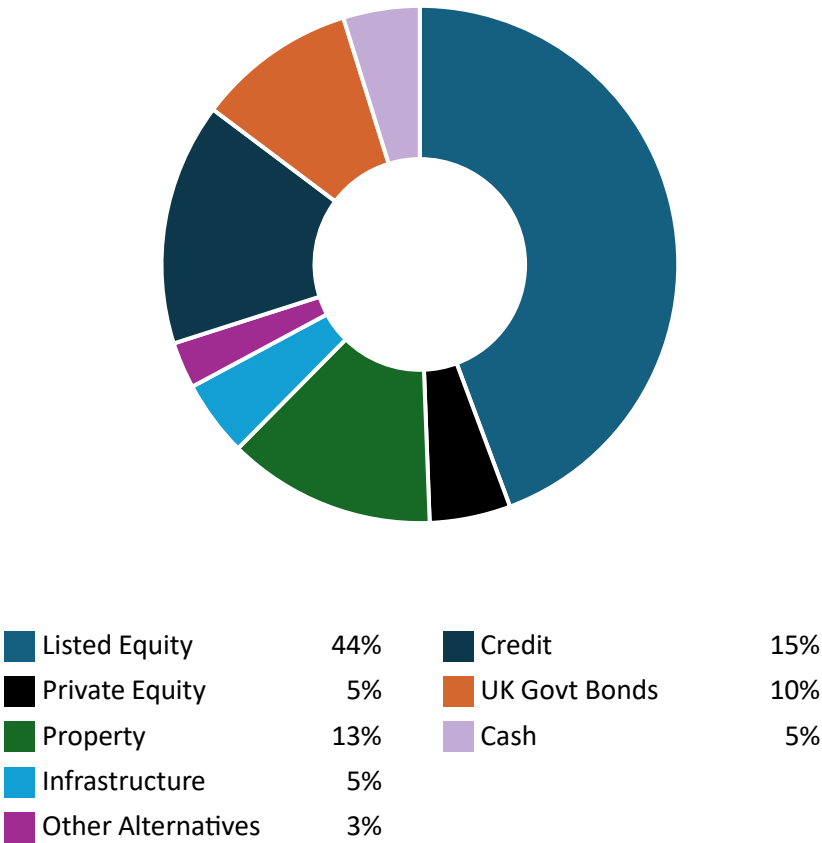
Portfolio Statement and Asset Class Allocation

Portfolio Statement

Asset Class Allocation

Asset Class	As at 31 Mar 2026 (£m)	As at 30 Jun 2026 (£m)	As at 31 Mar 2026 (%)	As at 30 Jun 2026 (%)
Listed Equity	862.7	982.5	41.2	44.3
Private Equity	119.8	112.4	5.7	5.1
Property	287.9	288.7	13.8	13.0
Infrastructure	106.9	105.4	5.1	4.8
Other Alternatives	64.9	64.1	3.1	2.9
Private Credit	-	-	-	-
Credit	326.0	336.1	15.6	15.2
UK Govt Bonds	224.1	221.3	10.7	10.0
Cash	100.0	106.3	4.8	4.8
Total Scheme	2,092.3	2,216.7	-	-

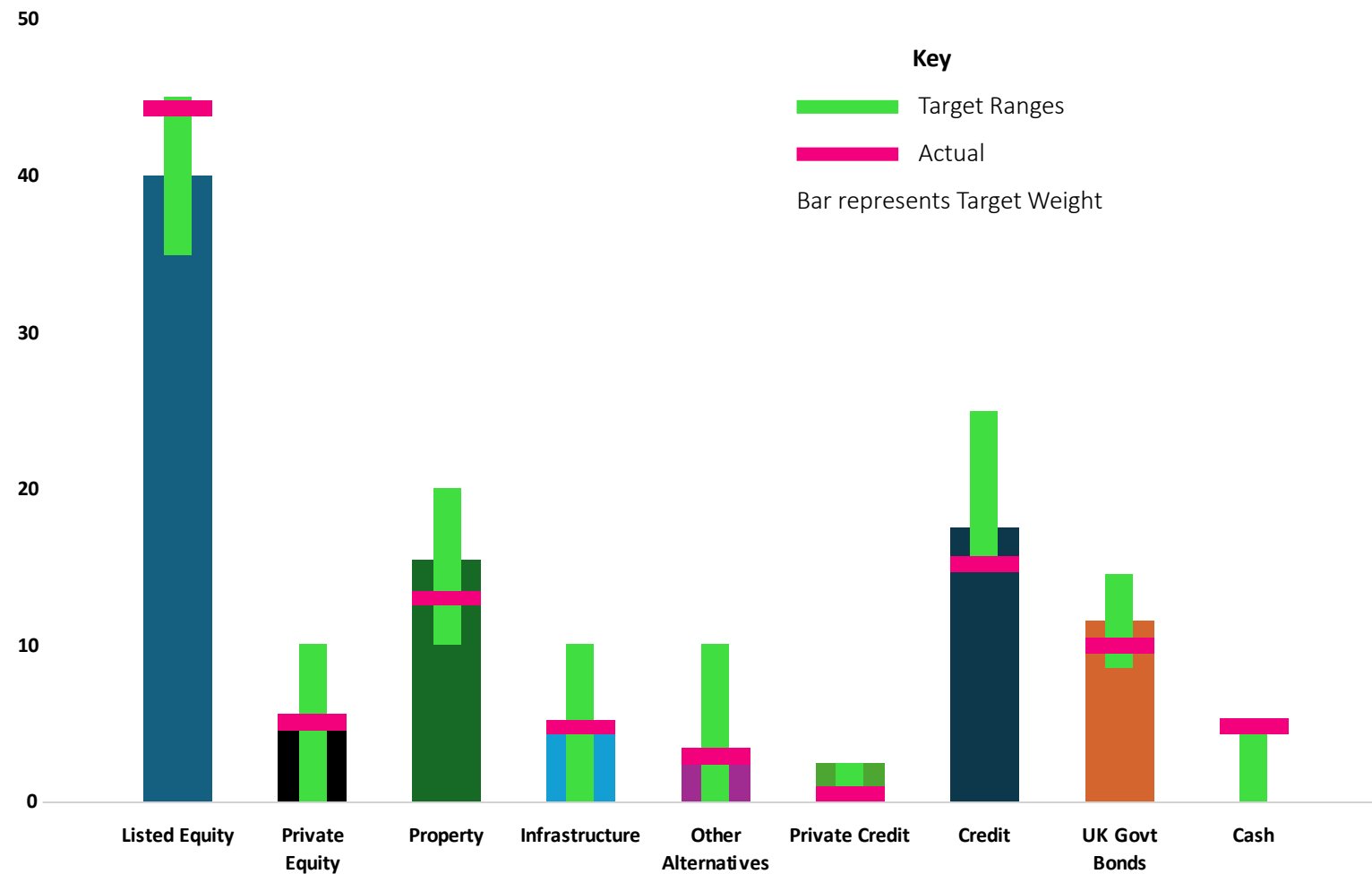
Asset Class Allocation as at Jun 2026



Source: Northern Trust

Portfolio Statement

Asset Class Weight vs Target Asset Allocation



Asset Class	Target ranges (%)	Actual (%)	Target (%)	Difference
Listed Equity	35.0 - 45.0	44.3	40.0	+4.3
Private Equity	0.0 - 10.0	5.1	5.0	+0.1
Property	10.0 - 20.0	13.0	15.5	-2.5
Infrastructure	0.0 - 10.0	4.8	5.0	-0.2
Other Alternatives	0.0 - 10.0	2.9	3.0	-0.1
Private Credit	0.0 - 2.5	0.0	2.5	-2.5
Credit	15.0 - 25.0	15.2	17.5	-2.3
UK Govt Bonds	8.5 - 14.5	10.0	11.5	-1.5
Cash	0.0 - 5.0	4.8	0.0	+4.8

Source: Northern Trust



Update to Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) Implementation Plan

Proposed transactions are indicative and subject to change at the discretion of the portfolio manager, including in response to market conditions. Investments and strategies referenced involve risks, as outlined in the risk disclosures available on the client portal ([here](#)). Estimated transaction costs include, as relevant, both explicit costs (broker commissions, taxes and levies, custody and settlement charges, and transition manager fees) and implicit costs (bid-offer spreads, market impact, and FX conversion costs). Figures are estimates and actual costs may differ.

Update to Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) Implementation Plan

As at 30 June 2026

Investment	Amount	Trade method	Target Implementation date
Commitment to Private Equity Fund 1	£20m	Cash	24-36 months
Buy Credit Fund 1	£50m	Cash	September-December 26
Buy UK Govt Bond 1	£30m	Cash	September-December 26
Commitment to Private Debt Fund 1	£60m	Cash	Before Dec 2026

**All amounts shown reflect the latest agreed implementation plan.*

- Since the last update, the implementation plan has been agreed.
- An increase in Credit, Index-Linked Gilt and Private Credit allocations is required to move the Scheme closer to its target asset allocation. LCIV will support LB Haringey with onboarding to Private Debt Fund 2 prior to the fund close later in the year.
- The Equity allocation will be reviewed once the new committee has agreed its Responsible Investment priorities.
- To maintain Private Equity exposure at target over the longer term, a £20m commitment to Private Equity Fund 1 will be instructed once the solution has launched.
- LB Haringey and LCIV will work closely together to agree the approach to local investment.



Investment Performance

Investment Performance

By Asset Class

30/06/2026	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
Asset Class	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
Listed Equity	982.5	13.9	13.8	0.1	13.9	13.8	0.1	24.0	24.1	-0.0	18.6	18.5	0.1	11.5	11.5	0.1
Private Equity	112.4	-1.6	13.9	-15.5	-1.6	13.9	-15.5	9.2	29.4	-20.3	3.5	21.6	-18.1	9.8	16.5	-6.7
Property	288.7	0.3	2.1	-1.8	0.3	2.1	-1.8	3.9	4.7	-0.9	1.9	4.8	-2.9	0.8	1.5	-0.7
Infrastructure	105.4	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	-0.8	7.2	-8.0	-3.1	7.3	-10.5	-0.3	7.4	-7.7
Other Alternatives	64.1	-1.3	1.7	-3.0	-1.3	1.7	-3.0	5.5	6.9	-1.5	3.5	7.7	-4.2	2.3	6.5	-4.2
Credit	336.1	3.7	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.6	6.0	6.2	-0.2	6.7	6.8	-0.1	3.5	6.6	-3.1
UK Government Bonds	221.3	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	-2.5	-2.5	0.0	-9.7	-9.7	0.0
Cash	106.3	0.6	0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.9	-0.3	5.2	3.9	1.3	3.6	4.6	-1.0	2.7	3.4	-0.7
Total Scheme	2,216.7	6.1	7.1	-1.1	6.1	7.1	-1.1	12.7	14.4	-1.7	9.7	12.3	-2.6	6.0	7.7	-1.7

Source: Northern Trust

Investment Performance

Commentary

The Fund returned 6.1% over the quarter, and 12.7% for the 12 months to end June 2026.

- The Scheme's strategic asset allocation expected return is 6.5% over the medium term.
- The Scheme generated a return of 12.7% over the 12-month period.
- Over the longer term, the Scheme returned 9.7% p.a. over three years and 6.0% p.a. over five years, exceeding its objective over three years but remaining below target over five years.
- Positive returns over the last three months were supported by strong performance from Listed Equity and Credit allocations, although returns were partially offset by weaker performance from Private Equity, Infrastructure and Other Alternatives. The latter was impacted by the build up of the programme; in early stages of increasing allocations to private markets it is not uncommon for funds to underperform their respective return targets.
- Maintaining a diversified allocation across a range of asset classes helps the Scheme participate in market growth opportunities whilst reducing the impact of short-term market volatility, supporting the delivery of long-term investment objectives.



Portfolio Update

Portfolio Update

Listed Equity

Investment Strategy Summary

The Scheme has a significant allocation to Listed Equity, which remains above the Strategic Asset Allocation target. The overweight position provides liquidity to fund planned increases in Credit, UK Government Bonds and Private Credit. Wider decisions on the balance between active and passive management will be revisited once the Scheme’s Responsible Investment priorities have been agreed.

Portfolio Activity

No significant transactions took place over the quarter.

Investment Performance

- Over 1,3 & 5 years the Scheme's equity performance has been very positive and in line with its benchmark.
- During the quarter to end of June 2026 the Scheme’s passive equity exposure performed in line with their benchmark and expectations.
- The exposure is held entirely in passive funds and the five underlying funds are in line with their respective benchmarks.

Fund	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
L&G Global Equity	982.5	13.9	13.8	0.1	13.9	13.8	0.1	24.0	24.1	-0.0	18.6	18.5	0.1	11.5	11.5	0.1
Total	982.5	13.9	13.8	0.1	13.9	13.8	0.1	24.0	24.1	-0.0	18.6	18.5	0.1	11.5	11.5	0.1

Source: Northern Trust

Portfolio Update

Private Equity

Investment Strategy Summary

The Scheme’s allocation to Private Equity is broadly in line with its Strategic Asset Allocation target of 5%. The existing Pantheon investments are returning capital as they mature, which is expected to reduce the allocation over time. The implementation plan therefore includes a £20m commitment to a London CIV Private Equity Fund once the solution has been launched, helping maintain the strategic exposure over the longer term.

Portfolio Activity

No significant transactions occurred over the quarter.

Investment Performance

- The scheme has exposure to four different programmes with Pantheon one of which dates back to 2014. Looking at Pantheon’s reports for the period to end December 2014, since inception annualised IRRs range from 8-13%. On this basis, it is felt that the programme is largely on track. The numbers, albeit calculated on a different basis to the numbers shown in the table below, are broadly consistent with the numbers reported below in the table.
- The table shows a notable difference between the one, three and five year performance numbers, and this will be explored further in coming months.
- This sub-portfolio of the Scheme is currently benchmarked against the MSCI All World +3.5%. Over the long term, this is reasonable to expect, but in periods of exceptional performance of listed markets or indeed very poor performance, the relative returns may not be meaningful. With this in mind, it is encouraged to assess relative performance over the long term.

Fund	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
Pantheon Private Equity	112.4	-1.6	13.9	-15.5	-1.6	13.9	-15.5	9.2	29.4	-20.3	3.5	21.6	-18.1	9.8	16.4	-6.6
Total	112.4	-1.6	13.9	-15.5	-1.6	13.9	-15.5	9.2	29.4	-20.3	3.5	21.6	-18.1	9.8	16.5	-6.7

Source: Northern Trust

Private Market Fund valuations at 30 Jun are based on underlying manager valuations as at 31 Mar. As December is financial year-end for LCIV Private Market Funds, final December valuations were unavailable when 31 Mar PF valuations were prepared. As a result, most recent 3-month performance period presented is 30 Sep 25 to 31 Mar 26, rather than 31 Mar 26 to 30 Jun 26

Portfolio Update

Property

Investment Strategy Summary

The Property allocation is currently at 13% relative to a target of 15%. No immediate action is needed, however the balance between property and long lease exposure will be assessed over time. It was agreed as part of the implementation plan meeting that any new commitments should be assessed in light of the committee's decision on local investment.

Portfolio Activity

- No significant transactions occurred over the quarter.
- Schroders UK Real Estate Fund is suspended. This is because the fund has received a significant amount of redemptions, and it means that investors that have not served redemptions cannot currently do so. The fund manager is in the process of selling a portfolio of assets to meet some of these redemptions. Whilst the proposal provides some clarity on the current plan, progress is dependent on a successful sale, as well as investors being comfortable that the residual portfolio is one to which they will want exposure. It is expected that an extraordinary meeting will take place before the end of the year to determine a final pathway.

- BlackRock has increased the redemption dealing charge in its UK Property Fund following liquidity pressures and the need to complete asset sales below valuation. While BlackRock expects the measure to be temporary, several investors have raised concerns regarding the timing, communication and methodology behind the adjustment. London CIV remains engaged with Blackrock and CBRE IM on the issue.

Investment Performance

The Scheme's property portfolio underperformed its benchmark during the three months to 30 June 2026, with all three holdings lagging their respective benchmarks. Relative performance reflected more modest returns from Lime Aviva Property Fund and LCIV IREP, while the London Fund also underperformed its benchmark over the period. Similar trends have contributed to benchmark-relative underperformance over the one and three-year periods, reflecting the challenging backdrop for long-income and diversified real estate strategies despite positive absolute returns across the portfolio.

Fund	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
LCIV London Fund	25.4	1.0	1.8	-0.8	1.0	1.8	-0.8	6.0	5.6	0.4	4.5	5.7	-1.2	-	-	-
LCIV IREP	117.9	0.2	1.5	-1.2	0.2	1.5	-1.2	4.8	6.0	-1.2	3.5	6.0	-2.5	2.4	6.0	-3.6
Lime Aviva Property Fund	145.3	0.2	2.7	-2.4	0.2	2.7	-2.4	2.1	3.5	-1.4	-0.6	3.3	-3.9	-1.7	-4.8	3.1
Total	288.7	0.3	2.1	-1.8	0.3	2.1	-1.8	3.9	4.7	-0.9	1.9	4.8	-2.9	0.8	1.5	-0.7

Source: Northern Trust

Portfolio Update

Infrastructure

Investment Strategy Summary

The Infrastructure allocation is currently at 4.8%. As part of the implementation plan, no immediate action is planned. The allocations will be reviewed once the closed end funds start to distribute capital.

Portfolio Activity

No significant transactions occurred over the quarter.

Investment Performance

- The performance of the LCIV Renewable Infrastructure Fund is disappointing. There are three main reasons for this:
 - investing at the peak of the market
 - project headwinds – cost inflation along with delays like grid connections, and
 - poor stock selection. Some of these headwinds were particularly relevant when a material proportion on the fund was being committed in 2021 and 2022. There are two sub-funds that have notable underperformed; Blackrock GRP III and Foresight (which together represent 30% of the fund) and have been subject to all of the factors mentioned above.

- In addition, four sub-funds are effectively still funding and building out projects. When a project is in build out, it is often held at cost until operational. This means these investments will not be accretive to returns until such time as they are operational. Collectively these four funds represent 28% of the portfolio.
- The Blackrock Global Renewable Fund II has not met its performance objective. This is largely due to a material exposure to the Texas renewable market where there have been power pricing has softened and there have been transmission constraints.
- The manager of the Copenhagen Infrastructure Partner fund is reporting a since inception IRR of 7.0%. This is not consistent with the number shown in the table and this is an area that will be explored further with the London Borough of Haringey’s custodian/performance manager to enable reconciliation.
- The Allianz Infrastructure fund appears to be performing. This is a fund that lends money on a long-term basis. The fixed rate debt is valued on a “marked to market”, and as discount rates have increased the value of the debt has fallen. However, assuming the debt performs, and the debt is paid back in full, the paper capital loses should be recovered and the fund should be expected to provide a return of approximately 6.0% over its life.

Fund	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners -	22.6	-1.4	2.4	-3.8	-1.4	2.4	-3.8	-2.3	10.0	-12.3	-1.5	10.0	-11.5	1.0	10.0	-9.0
LCIV Renewable Infrastructure Fund	51.2	0.2	1.7	-1.5	0.2	1.7	-1.5	-0.2	7.0	-7.2	-2.0	7.0	-9.0	5.2	7.0	-1.8
Allianz UK Infrastructure Debt	30.5	-2.2	1.3	-3.5	-2.2	1.3	-3.5	3.3	5.5	-2.2	2.2	5.5	-3.3	-2.6	5.5	-8.1
BlackRock Global Renewable Power Fund II	1.1	-4.5	2.4	-6.9	-4.5	2.4	-6.9	-49.7	10.0	-59.7	-49.7	10.0	-59.7	-29.2	10.0	-39.2
Total	105.4	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	-0.8	7.2	-8.0	-3.1	7.3	-10.5	-0.3	7.4	-7.7

Source: Northern Trust

Private Market Fund valuations at 30 Jun are based on underlying manager valuations as at 31 Mar. As December is financial year-end for LCIV Private Market Funds, final December valuations were unavailable when 31 Mar PF valuations were prepared. As a result, most recent 3-month performance period presented is 30 Sep 25 to 31 Mar 26, rather than 31 Mar 26 to 30 Jun 26

Portfolio Update

Other Alternatives

Investment Strategy Summary

The Scheme’s allocation to Other Alternatives is broadly in line with its Strategic Asset Allocation at 2.9%. The allocation is invested in the London CIV Absolute Return Fund, which is intended to provide returns that are less dependent on the direction of equity and bond markets and support diversification across the Scheme. No strategic change is currently planned.

Portfolio Activity

No significant transactions took place over the quarter.

Investment Performance

- The LCIV Absolute return fund returned –1.3% in the quarter versus 1.6% for its Cash plus benchmark. While disappointing this return is not unexpected as the fund’s absolute return calls in Gold, which performed exceptionally in 2025 gave back some profits and the defensive credit protection positions did not play out in the strong market conditions.
- The fund had a strong 2025 up over 10% but it’s 3- & 5-year numbers remain disappointing and behind its cash plus benchmark.
- The manager takes a contrarian approach to investing which has suffered when compared to the strong performance of traditional equity and credit markets over recent years.

Fund	AUM £m	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
		Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
LCIV Absolute Return Fund	64.1	-1.3	1.7	-3.0	-1.3	1.7	-3.0	5.5	6.9	-1.5	3.5	7.7	-4.2	2.3	6.5	-4.2
Total	64.1	-1.3	1.7	-3.0	-1.3	1.7	-3.0	5.5	6.9	-1.5	3.5	7.7	-4.2	2.3	6.5	-4.2

Source: Northern Trust

Portfolio Update

Credit

Investment Strategy Summary

The Scheme’s Credit allocation remains below its Strategic Asset Allocation target at 15.2% vs. a target of 17.5%. The agreed implementation plan includes an investment in the London CIV All Maturities Buy and Maintain Credit Fund. This will complement the existing Long Duration Buy and Maintain Credit allocation, broaden the maturity profile and increase the allocation towards its strategic target. It will also help to generate the income required.

Portfolio Activity

No significant transactions took place over the quarter.

Investment Performance

- The LCIV MAC fund had a strong quarter up 3.7% vs 2.0% for its Cash plus benchmark. Both sub managers remain focused on capital preservation, income generation and disciplined risk management. While valuations in parts of the credit market appear full (spread compression leading to insufficient risk compensation), portfolio construction continues to emphasize diversification, quality and security selection. It should be noted that the funds current benchmark is challenging and not reflective of its investable universe. The benchmark is currently under review. The fund has performed well against its peers and other credit benchmarks.
- The LCIV Long Duration Buy & Maintain fund also performed in line with expectations up 3.6% vs 3.8% for its benchmark.

Fund	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
LCIV MAC Fund	197.5	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.7	2.0	1.7	7.2	8.5	-1.3	8.7	9.2	-0.5	4.7	8.0	-3.4
LCIV Long Duration Buy & Maintain Credit	138.6	3.6	2.3	1.4	3.6	2.3	1.4	4.2	2.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	336.1	3.7	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.6	6.0	6.2	-0.2	6.7	6.8	-0.1	3.5	6.6	-3.1

Source: Northern Trust

Portfolio Update

UK Government Bonds

Investment Strategy Summary

The Scheme’s allocation to UK Government Bonds remains below its Strategic Asset Allocation target at 10% vs. a target of 11.5%. The agreed implementation plan includes an increase in the Index Linked Gilts allocation, funded from Cash. This is intended to move the allocation closer to target and increase exposure to income linked to UK inflation.

Portfolio Activity

No significant transactions took place over the quarter.

Investment Performance

The Index linked gilts fund returned –1.3% for the quarter exactly in line with its benchmark.

Fund	AUM	Current Quarter			FYTD			1 Year			3 Years			5 Years		
	£m	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel	Fund	Index	Rel
LGIM Over 5 Yr Index-Linked Gilts Index	221.3	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	-2.5	-2.5	0.0	-9.7	-9.7	0.0
Total	221.3	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	-2.5	-2.5	0.0	-9.7	-9.7	0.0

Source: Northern Trust



Responsible Investment

Responsible Investment

Q2 26 Overview and London CIV highlights

This quarter, extreme heat and wildfires brought physical climate risks into sharp focus, coincidentally aligning with both London Climate Action Week and the publication of London CIV's TCFD report. Elsewhere, the 2026 voting season saw shareholders raising human rights and AI-related concerns, as well as challenging banks on a variety of issues. London CIV also supported a shareholder co-filing at BP, one of the world's largest carbon emitters, through a shareholder resolution on fossil fuel financing transparency.

Escalating physical risks

Over the past quarter, severe heatwaves, wildfire outbreaks and droughts across Europe, North America and Asia provided a stark reminder that physical climate risks are not just a future concern but a current economic reality. The UK recorded its highest ever June temperature of 37.7°C at Strumpshaw Hill, Norfolk, with more than 150 individual weather stations across the country also breaking their previous June records.¹ In Europe, sustained heat and drought are driving one of the most severe wildfire seasons on record, with an area four times the size of Paris burning in France's Gironde region alone,² and estimated economic impacts of over €3 billion across Europe.³ Canada recorded more than 1,700 wildfires and over 166,000 hectares burned by mid-June⁴, while a heatwave across South Asia pushed temperatures above 46°C in parts of India and Pakistan in April, contributing to multiple deaths and disrupting outdoor work for an estimated 380 million people.⁵

London Climate Action Week

In June, London Climate Action Week took place, convening investors, companies and policymakers to share ideas and collaborate on climate action. London CIV attended several events across a range of topics including investing for the transition, adaptation and resilience, and nature-related risks and opportunities. The consensus across the week was that the climate transition is happening, but more slowly and unevenly than hoped. Capital continues to flow into climate solutions at record levels, particularly electrification and renewables, but policy uncertainty, infrastructure bottlenecks and cross-sector coordination are increasingly significant barriers. Exceeding the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal is becoming increasingly unavoidable, with warming of around 1.8-2.4°C now more likely. One way that investors are responding is through increasing the focus on real-world decarbonisation through company alignment and engagement, recognising some of the limitations of traditional intensity metrics for tracking progress.

¹ Met Office (2026) June 2026 heatwave: A recap of the temperature records. Available at: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/blog/2026/june-2026-heatwave-a-recap-of-the-temperature-records>

² Reuters (2026) Massive wildfire burns 42,000 hectares in Gironde, southwestern France. Available at: <https://www.reutersconnect.com/item/massive-wildfire-burns-42000-hectares-in-gironde-southwestern-france/dGFnOnJldXRlcnMuY29tLDlwMjY6bmV3c21sX01UMUFOQURMMDAwRjdSMdJW>

³ Financial Times (2026) European wildfire costs this year have already surpassed €3bn. Available at: <https://www.ft.com/content/ef7f88ca-3dc0-49c7-b995-05b1de69cc74>

⁴ Government of Canada (2026) Government of Canada provides update regarding 2026 wildfires. Available at: <https://finance.yahoo.com/economy/policy/articles/government-canada-provides-regarding-2026-195000041.html>

⁵ Al Jazeera (2026) A calamity: Why is a record heatwave sweeping South Asia? Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/5/8/a-calamity-why-is-a-record-heatwave-sweeping-south-asia>

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report 2026

June also saw the publication of London CIV's annual TCFD report, outlining London CIV's approach to monitoring and managing the climate risk exposure of its funds. Key highlights from the report include:

- London CIV met its target of reducing the Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity of its Authorised Contractual Scheme (ACS) funds to below 38 tCO₂e/mGBP, representing a 35% reduction relative to its 2020 baseline emissions.
- London CIV achieved its target of becoming operationally carbon neutral in 2025, in line with its Climate Action Plan and net zero ambitions, by supporting two high-quality, verified carbon removal projects that also deliver wider environmental and social benefits.

Further details are available in the full report, which can be found on the London CIV website: <https://londonciv.org.uk/climate-change>.

Co-Filing a Shareholder Resolution at BP

Given BP's standing as one of the world's largest emitters and its retreat from prior climate commitments, London CIV co-filed a resolution led by Australian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR) at BP's annual general meeting (AGM) in April 2026, alongside other investors, calling for greater transparency on capital allocation to new oil and gas projects and exploration, with a focus on demonstrating the financial value to shareholders and resilience under low-demand scenarios.

- The resolution received 28.85% shareholder support, the highest ever vote for a management-opposed resolution at BP. As this exceeds the 20% threshold under the UK Corporate Governance Code, BP is required to explain what action it plans to take in response within six months of the vote, with a further update in its next annual report.
- Co-filers included NEST, Wales Pension Partnership, Greater Manchester Pension Fund and Merseyside Pension Fund, with support from LGIM and other investors, and backing from proxy advisory firms including Glass Lewis.

London CIV is continuing to work with ACCR and other co-filers to monitor BP's response following the AGM, alongside engagement with its investment manager.

2026 Voting Season

The 2026 proxy voting season saw a reduction in the number of shareholder proposals⁶, partly driven by changes to the US regulatory landscape, including the Securities and Exchange Commission stepping back from reviewing exclusion requests. This has given companies more scope to leave proposals off the ballot without regulatory sign-off.⁷ Other key themes included:

- Major banks faced continued shareholder pressure over the softening of fossil fuel financing policies and transition commitments⁸.

⁶ Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance (2026) The 2026 Proxy Season: Shareholder Proposal Trends. Available at: <https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2026/06/11/the-2026-proxy-season-shareholder-proposal-trends/>

⁷ Holland & Knight (2026) SEC Reshapes Shareholder Proposal Review: A New Approach for the 2026 Proxy Season. Available at: <https://www.hklaw.com/en/insights/publications/2026/02/sec-reshapes-shareholder-proposal-review-a-new-approach>

⁸ DeSmog (2026) Fossil Fuel Financing Surged to \$906 Billion in 2025 as Big Banks Retreat From Climate Promises. Available at: [Fossil Fuel Financing Surged to \\$906 Billion in 2025 as Big Banks Retreat From Climate Promises - DeSmog](https://www.desmog.com/2026/06/11/fossil-fuel-financing-surged-to-906-billion-in-2025-as-big-banks-retreat-from-climate-promises/)

- Human rights proposals remained a key theme, calling for stronger due diligence and independent assessment of corporate human rights practices, although activity was lower than in 2025⁹.
- AI-related proposals gained traction, focusing on governance, cybersecurity oversight and the sustainability implications of growing datacentre demand¹⁰.

London CIV Voting Activities

Over the quarter, London CIV voted on 11,932 proposals (99% voting execution), voting against management proposals on 1,535 occasions and supporting shareholder proposals on 354 occasions. In the first half of 2026, London CIV received LAPFF voting alerts covering 71 resolutions. Of these, 18 related to companies that were not held in any London CIV fund. Of the remaining 53 resolutions on which London CIV voted, 51 votes were cast in line with LAPFF recommendations, with two instances of divergence:

- NVIDIA: LAPFF supported Resolution 7, which requested additional disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of Nvidia's sold products. London CIV voted against the resolution as the company already discloses Scope 3 emissions across multiple categories, has an SBTi-validated target relating to emissions from the use of sold graphics processing unit products, and has committed to expanding its Scope 3 disclosures. London CIV therefore did not consider the additional disclosure requested by the resolution necessary at this stage and will continue to monitor progress.
- Toyota: LAPFF recommended voting against Resolution 1, the re-election of Chair Akio Toyoda, citing concerns regarding investor engagement and oversight of responsible mineral sourcing. London CIV voted in favour of the resolution, as ongoing engagement through its stewardship provider, EOS at Federated Hermes, indicated that the company is receptive to engagement and is considering steps to strengthen its responsible mineral sourcing practices. Given this, London CIV considered continued engagement more appropriate than voting against the Chair at this stage and will continue to monitor progress.

⁹ Sierra Club (2026) *Key Votes and Major Trends for the 2026 Shareholder Meeting Season*. Available at: <https://www.sierraclub.org/topics/sustainable-finance>.

¹⁰ Glass Lewis (2026) *A Look at 2026 Big Tech Shareholder Proposals*. Available at: <https://www.glasslewis.com/article/a-look-at-2026-big-tech-shareholder-proposals>.



Appendices

Appendix 1

Full Valuation Statement as at end June 2026

Asset Class	Fund	31/03/2026 (£m)	30/06/2026 (£m)	Change (£m)
Listed Equity	L&G Global Equity	862.68	982.47	119.78
Private Equity	Pantheon Private Equity	119.78	112.40	-7.37
Property	LCIV London Fund	25.20	25.45	0.24
	LCIV IREP	117.67	117.92	0.26
	Lime Aviva Property Fund	145.07	145.33	0.26
Infrastructure	Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners - Infrastructure III	22.42	22.59	0.17
	LCIV Renewable Infrastructure Fund	51.43	51.19	-0.25
	Allianz UK Infrastructure Debt	31.87	30.47	-1.40
	BlackRock Global Renewable Power Fund II	1.20	1.15	-0.05
Other Alternatives	LCIV Absolute Return Fund	64.94	64.10	-0.85
Credit	LCIV MAC Fund	190.39	197.49	7.10
	LCIV Long Duration Buy & Maintain Credit Fund	135.56	138.57	3.01
UK Govt Bonds	LGIM Over 5 Yr Index-Linked Gilts Index	224.08	221.26	-2.81
Cash	Cash	99.97	106.31	6.34
Total		2,092.27	2,216.69	124.42

Source: Northern Trust

Private Markets valuations shown in this report are sourced from custody statements and may differ from accounting valuations. The underlying cause of these differences is being investigated with the relevant parties and is expected to be addressed by the next reporting period



Appendix 2

Full Investment Performance in GBP

Source: Northern Trust

Appendix 3

Benchmarks

Asset Class	Fund	Benchmark
Listed Equity	L&G Global Equity	L&G Global Equity Composite Benchmark
Private Equity	Pantheon Private Equity	MSCI World + 3.5% p.a.
Property	LCIV London Fund	UK CPI + 3% p.a.
	LCIV IREP	Absolute Return 6% p.a.
	Lime Aviva Property Fund	Aviva Property Composite Benchmark
Infrastructure	Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners - Infrastructure III	Absolute Return 10% p.a.
	LCIV Renewable Infrastructure Fund	Absolute Return 7% p.a.
	Allianz UK Infrastructure Debt	Absolute Return 5.5% p.a.
	BlackRock Global Renewable Power Fund II	Absolute Return 10% p.a.
Other Alternatives	LCIV Absolute Return Fund	SONIA + 3% p.a.
Credit	LCIV MAC Fund	SONIA + 4.5% p.a.
	LCIV Long Duration Buy & Maintain Credit Fund	iBoxx GBP Coll Corp 10+
UK Govt Bonds	LGIM Over 5 Yr Index-Linked Gilts Index	FTSE UK IL Gilts 5+ Years Index
Cash	Cash	SONIA

Source: Northern Trust

Appendix 4

Transactions over the 3 months to end

Asset Class	Fund	Action	Trade Date	Value (£m)
Private Equity	Pantheon Private Equity	BUY	30/04/2026	0.06
	Pantheon Private Equity	BUY	09/06/2026	0.23
	Pantheon Private Equity	BUY	30/06/2026	0.01
Infrastructure	Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners - Infrastructure III	BUY	26/06/2026	0.46
	Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners - Infrastructure III	BUY	29/06/2026	0.36

Source: Northern Trust

*This table above represents all transactions over the quarter inclusive of strategic asset re-allocations as well as capital calls and distributions. Transactions below £10k are not included in this table.

Disclaimer

London CIV

22 Lavington Street
London
SE1 0NZ

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Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Item number:

Title: Pension Fund Training strategy

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Jamie.Abbott@Haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Non Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report provides an update for the Pensions Committee and Board's consideration, regarding a Training Strategy that outlines the learning and development framework for Pensions Committee and Board Members (PCB) and Senior Fund Officers of the Haringey Pension Fund from October 2026 onwards. It aligns with the Training Policy approved in July 2025 and is compliant with the Fit for the Future guidance.
- 1.2. Appendix 1 to this report, is the Training Strategy which outlines the recommended approach for the Pensions Committee and Board plus senior fund officers to adopt regarding training.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is recommended:

- 3.1. To note the report and the Appendix.
- 3.2. To approve the training strategy as set out in Appendix 1 to this report.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. The delivery of effective and comprehensive training is essential to ensure that those responsible for the decision making and operation of the Pension Fund, have the necessary knowledge and skills to discharge their duties appropriately.

5. Other options considered

5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

6.1. Following the publication of the statutory guidance on Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Fund Governance, administering authorities are expected to develop and maintain a comprehensive Training Strategy. This strategy should set out how the Fund intends to implement and deliver the nine core technical knowledge and skills areas, while also establishing clear arrangements for recording, monitoring, and reporting progress against the agreed objectives to ensure ongoing compliance and effective governance

6.2. The introduction of a formal Training Strategy represents an important component of the Fund's wider governance framework. By establishing clear expectations for knowledge and skills development, the Fund aims to ensure that all individuals involved in governance, oversight and decision-making are equipped to discharge their duties effectively.

6.3. Table 1 shows the training sessions that have occurred and are proposed for the remainder of 2026/27:

Date	Training
13 July 2026	Member Induction Training Relevant pensions legislation and guidance Pensions governance
20 August 2026	Pensions administration and communications Key skills and behaviours
23 September 2026	Investment Strategy Statement Investment objectives Strategic asset allocation
15 October 2026	Pension Fund accounting and audit
November 2026	Pension fund financial strategy Pension fund management Reporting
17 December 2026	Funding strategy and actuarial methods
January – March 2027	Pooling, and pooling performance management Risk management Pension services procurement, contract management, and relationship management

6.4. Implementation of the Strategy will support the Fund in maintaining strong governance standards. The framework provides a clear audit trail of training activity and learning outcomes, helping to evidence compliance with statutory requirements and supporting future Independent Governance Reviews.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

7.1. Not applicable

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

8.1. There are no immediate financial implications arising from this report.

Comments of the Director of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer)

8.2. The Director of Legal and Governance has been consulted on the content of this report. The Training Plan will enhance the members and officers capacity to understand pension issues and enable members of the PCB to make informed decisions.

8.3. Regulation 55A of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 requires an administering authority to prepare a training strategy. Regulation 55A (3) requires that the training strategy sets out how the authority will ensure that any persons to whom Regulation 55B (1) or (2) applies will meet the knowledge and understanding requirements as set out in paragraph 3 of the regulation. The knowledge and understanding requirements apply to (a) a member of a committee, (b) a member of a sub committee (c.) an officer or (d) the LGPS Senior Officer.

8.4. Paragraph 3 of Regulation 55B further requires that those people must within a reasonable period of time after being appointed be conversant with the rules of the LGPS Scheme, any document recording policy relating to the administration of the LGPS Scheme and have knowledge and understanding of the law relating to pensions.

Equalities

8.5. Not applicable

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Appendix 1:Draft Training Strategy 2026

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Not applicable.

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Training Strategy

October 2026

1. Introduction

This is the Training Strategy of the London Borough of Haringey Pension Fund (the Fund).

The Training Strategy sets out the Fund's approach to supporting those involved in the governance, management and administration of the Fund in carrying out their roles effectively.

In accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations and the LGPS Fund Governance guidance (June 2026), the Fund is required to prepare, publish and maintain a Training Strategy setting out how it will ensure that relevant persons meet the statutory knowledge and understanding requirements applicable to their roles.

This Strategy was considered and approved by the Pensions Board and Committee at its meeting in October 2026 and will be reviewed every three years, or otherwise required by changes in legislation, guidance or Fund circumstances.

If you require further information about this policy, please contact pensions.mailbox@haringey.gov.uk.

2. Scope

This Policy applies to:

- all members of the Pensions Committee and Board
- the Fund's Independent Person
- the LGPS Senior Officer and any officers with delegated responsibility for the management, administration, funding, investment, governance or oversight of the Fund;
- officers involved in the day-to-day operation of the Fund, who will be required to maintain an appropriate level of knowledge and understanding relevant to their roles, as determined and monitored by the LGPS Senior Officer and the Section 151 Officer;
- any individual exercising delegated pension functions on behalf of the administering authority; and

- officers of Scheme employers participating in the Fund are expected to maintain an appropriate level of knowledge and understanding relevant to their responsibilities.

3. Objectives

The objectives of this Strategy are to:

- ensure that all relevant persons acquire and maintain the knowledge and understanding required to fulfil their responsibilities effectively and in accordance with statutory requirements;
- support effective governance, scrutiny and decision-making across the Fund;
- provide a structured and proportionate approach to learning and development that reflects individual roles, responsibilities and training needs;
- promote a culture of continuous learning and improvement across the Fund's governance and administration arrangements; and
- provide assurance to scheme members, employers and other stakeholders that those responsible for the Fund's governance and administration have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to discharge their duties effectively and in accordance with best practice.

The objectives above establish the purpose of the Strategy. To assess whether these objectives are being achieved, the Fund will monitor a range of success measures. These measures are intended to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Fund's training arrangements and the extent to which they support good governance, regulatory compliance and informed decision-making.

Objective areas	Key outcome indicators
Effective Governance	Improved scrutiny of reports, risks and advice; positive outcomes from independent governance reviews (IGRs), internal and external audit.
Regulatory Compliance	Compliance with statutory knowledge and understanding requirements; completion of mandatory training activities in a timely manner.
Informed Decision-Making	Training aligned with Pension Committee and Board work plans; evidence of consideration of emerging risks and regulatory developments.

Objective areas	Key outcome indicators
Organisational Resilience	Knowledge gaps identified and addressed; continuity of knowledge across Committee, Board and officers.
Stakeholder Confidence	Annual reporting of training activity; transparency through publication of training information within the Annual Report.

4. Knowledge and Understanding Requirements

The Fund recognises knowledge and understanding requirements will vary according to an individual's role, responsibilities and delegated functions. In determining training requirements, the Fund will have regard to the knowledge and understanding areas set out in the LGPS Fund Governance guidance (June 2026), the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework (January 2010), the CIPFA Technical Knowledge and Skills Framework (August 2015) as well as the principles of the Scheme Advisory Board's Good Governance Project (February 2019).

The Fund expects relevant persons to develop and maintain an appropriate level of knowledge and understanding in the following areas:

- pensions legislation, regulation and guidance
- LGPS governance and decision making
- funding strategy and actuarial methods
- pensions administration and communications
- pensions financial strategy, management, accounting, reporting and audit standards
- investment objectives, strategic asset allocation, pooling, and pooling performance management
- risk management and internal controls
- pension services procurement, contract management, and relationship management.
- key skills and behaviours required to support effective governance, scrutiny and decision making.

The level of knowledge required in each area will depend on the role performed by the individual.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

The Fund will ensure that sufficient officer resource and budget is made available to support the effective implementation, monitoring and review of this Strategy.

Party	Roles and Responsibilities
Pensions Committee and Board	• Approves and periodically reviews the Training Strategy. • Ensures appropriate consideration is given to training and development requirements. • Monitors training activity and compliance through regular reporting. • Reviews training activity and compliance as part of its oversight responsibilities.
Individual Members of the Pension Committee and Board	• Actively engage with training and development activities relevant to their role. • Identify and communicate development needs where appropriate. • Apply knowledge and understanding in carrying out their responsibilities. • Ensure training records held by the Fund remain accurate and up to date.
Independent Person	• Maintains the knowledge and understanding required to fulfil their responsibilities. • Participates in relevant learning and development activities. • Provides independent challenge, scrutiny and support to the Fund's governance arrangements.
LGPS Senior Officer	• Oversees the implementation and operation of this Strategy. • Ensures appropriate arrangements are in place to assess, record and monitor training activities. • Ensures adequate resources are available to support delivery of the Strategy. • Supports compliance with the knowledge and understanding requirements established by the Fund Governance Guidance • Coordinate training needs assessments and the annual training plan. • Provide advice, guidance and support to individuals covered by this Strategy.
Fund Officers	• Support the delivery of training and development activities. • Maintain training records and the Fund's training register.
Section 151 Officer	• Supports the Fund in maintaining appropriate governance, officer resources and oversight arrangements. • Supports the development of officers involved in the management and administration of the Fund.

6. Training framework.

The Fund will maintain a structured training framework designed to support the ongoing development of the knowledge, skills and behaviours required by those covered by this Strategy. Upon appointment, relevant individuals will be provided with information regarding their knowledge and understanding responsibilities, together with access to key Fund documents and learning resources.

The Fund maintains an annual training plan and will be aligned with the Fund's governance cycle, annual business plan, regulatory developments and emerging risks to ensure that learning remains timely, relevant and focused on matters affecting the Fund. Ongoing review will ensure it remains aligned with identified training needs and developments in the legislative, regulatory and wider LGPS environment.

The Fund will provide a combination of formal and informal learning opportunities, including:

- induction training for newly appointed individuals;
- training sessions delivered alongside Pensions Committee and Pension Board meetings;
- individual completion of the on-demand Hymans LGPS Online Learning Academy (LOLA) modules.
- external training opportunities through conferences, webinars and seminars, such as those organised by the Local Government Association and other pension forums;
- briefings from officers, advisers and service providers;
- the Fund's Information Pack which contains relevant Fund policies and documents
- technical updates and written guidance;
- self-directed learning; and
- professional qualifications and continuing professional development where appropriate.

Training may be delivered by officers, advisers, the Fund actuary, LCIV pool representatives and other external specialist providers. All training costs relating to this Policy will be met by the Fund.

Training Needs Assessment and Planning

The Fund will undertake regular assessments of training needs to identify knowledge gaps, support individual development and inform the annual training plan.

Training needs assessments will normally be undertaken within 3 months of appointment to a role covered by this Strategy and annually thereafter. The assessment process will normally include consideration of training completed,

attendance records, self-assessment outcomes and any identified development requirements.

Additional assessments may also be undertaken where there are significant changes to an individual's responsibilities, the Fund's activities, or the legislative and regulatory environment.

Assessments may take a variety of forms, including reviews of training records, discussions with officers, feedback from training events and consideration of forthcoming Fund business. Assessment outcomes will be recorded and used to inform future development activities. The Fund may also make use of external assessment tools or frameworks where appropriate. They will also provide an opportunity for individuals to identify further development needs and provide feedback on future training requirements.

The outcomes of training needs assessments will be used to:

- identify areas requiring further development;
- determine priorities for the annual training plan;
- support the preparation of individual training plans where appropriate;
- support succession planning and resilience within the Fund's governance arrangements; and
- ensure resources are directed towards areas of greatest risk, complexity or strategic importance.

For Fund officers covered by this Strategy, training and development requirements will also be considered through the Council's performance management and appraisal processes, together with ongoing discussions with line managers and the LGPS Senior Officer.

Monitoring and Review

To support compliance with statutory requirements and provide assurance regarding the effectiveness of the Fund's governance arrangements, the Fund will:

- maintain individual training records for all persons covered by this Strategy;
- record training completed, training hours undertaken, knowledge areas covered and attendance at relevant meetings, workshops and training events
- monitor progress against training needs assessments and training plans;
- maintain a central training log to support oversight of training activity and monitoring of development requirements;
- review training records and training needs assessments periodically to identify outstanding development needs and monitor progress against training plans;
- report training activity, participation levels and emerging training requirements to the Pensions Committee and Board on at least an annual basis;

- make training records, training needs assessments and other relevant evidence available as part of any Independent Governance Review or other review of the Fund's governance arrangements;
- publish training information within the Fund's Annual Report where appropriate; and
- periodically review the effectiveness of the Fund's training framework and make changes where necessary to reflect developments in legislation, guidance and Fund priorities.

Individuals covered by this Strategy are responsible for actively engaging with training and development activities and for ensuring that any externally completed learning is notified to Fund officers so that training records remain accurate and complete.

Where training needs assessments identify development requirements, reasonable opportunities will be provided to address those requirements through the Fund's training framework. Progress will be monitored through ongoing reporting and review arrangements.

Non-Compliance with Training Requirements

Individuals covered by this Strategy are expected to take personal responsibility for maintaining and developing the knowledge and understanding required for their role.

Where training requirements are not met, appropriate support and opportunities will be provided to address any identified gaps. Persistent non-engagement may be escalated through the Fund's governance arrangements where appropriate.

Risk Management

The effective delivery of this Strategy may be affected by factors including changes in membership of the Pensions Committee and Board, limited engagement with training activities, resource constraints, or training not being aligned to identified development needs.

These risks will be monitored through the Fund's Risk Register, training needs assessment, training records and reporting arrangements. Where there is a risk that the objectives of this Strategy may not be achieved, appropriate mitigating actions will be identified and reported through the Fund's governance framework.

Effective date

This strategy comes into effect from October 2026.

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Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Title: Haringey Pension Fund Draft Annual Report 2025/26

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Jamie.Abbott@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report presents the Haringey Pension Fund Annual Report and unaudited accounts for 2025/26 to the Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) for approval, subject to the successful completion of the external audit exercise. The outcome of the External Audit will be presented to the PCB at the December 2026 meeting.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable.

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is recommended:

- 3.1. To note and approve the draft Haringey Pension Fund Annual Report for 2025/26 appended as Appendix 1 to this report, for publication in accordance with the LGPS Regulations
- 3.2. To delegate approval of any subsequent changes required prior to the publication date of 01 December 2026 to the LGPS Senior Officer, in consultation with the Chair.
- 3.3. To approve the upload of the Haringey Pension Fund Annual Report to the Haringey Pension Fund's website, following any changes that may be required outlined in point 3.2

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. As the Administering Authority for the Haringey Pension Fund, Haringey Council is required by law to approve the Pension Fund Accounts and Annual Report before publishing a final version.
- 4.2. The Council, in its Constitution, has delegated the responsibility to exercise all the Council's functions as the Pension Fund's Administering Authority to the Pensions Committee and Board.

5. Other options considered

5.1. Not applicable.

Background information

5.2. According to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013, LGPS funds must produce an annual report each year. The annual report is a key component of communication between the pension fund and its stakeholders. This report must be published by the 1st of December, following the end of the financial year.

Overview of the Annual Report

5.3. The Fund's Annual Report is divided into several sections, each containing specific information:

- **Management and Financial Performance** which explains the governance and management arrangements for the Fund, as well a summary of the overall financial position and Fund's approach to risk management.
- **The Pension Fund's Annual Statement of Accounts** for the year ended 31 March 2026 which have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').
- **Investment Policy and Performance** which details the Fund's investment strategy, arrangements, and performance.
- **Scheme administration** which sets out how the scheme is administered including a summary of some key administration statistics.
- **Actuary's report** which provides an update on the Fund's Funding Position including a statement from the Fund Actuary.

5.4. The draft Annual Report, attached as Appendix 1, provides comprehensive information on the Fund's activities during the 2025/26 period.

External audit opinion

5.5. It is a statutory requirement for the annual report to include the external auditor's opinion on the Fund's annual accounts. Although the pension fund accounts are audited separately, they are part of the Council's main statement of accounts. Therefore, an audit opinion on the Fund's annual accounts cannot be issued independently from the Council's statement of accounts.

5.6. According to the Scheme Advisory Board's guidance issued in April 2024, the Fund's administering authority must still publish the annual report by the statutory deadline, even if an audit opinion has not been issued by the 1st of December.

5.7. Following the completion of the external audit exercise, the Fund will update the report and re-publish the audited version on its website. The Council's External Auditors (KPMG) are expected to report their opinion to PCB at its meeting in December 2026.

6. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

6.1. Not applicable

7. Carbon and Climate Change

- 7.1. Haringey Pension Fund is committed to being a responsible investor, which involves engaging with and encouraging companies to take positive action on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues.
- 7.2. The fund's progress towards achieving its responsible investment goals during 2024/25 has been included in the Investments section of the annual report.

8. Statutory Officer Comments (Director of Finance (including procurement), Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer), Equalities)

Finance

- 8.1. The Haringey Pension Fund Draft Annual Report contains a detailed summary of the performance of the Pension Fund and its investments during the financial year ending 31 March 2026. Effective investment management and administration of the pension fund are essential to ensuring the protection of member retirement benefits and improving the likelihood of maintaining stable employer contribution rates.

Procurement

- 8.2. There are no immediate procurement implications arising from this report.

Director for Legal and Governance [Fiona Alderman]

- 8.3. As the report confirms the Authority is required under Regulation 57 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 to publish a pension fund annual report in a specific format annually on or before 1 December of the year following the year end to which the annual report relates. The Regulation also sets out the information that should be contained within the report.
- 8.4. The report must include the following:

- (a) a report about the management and financial performance during the year of each of the pension funds maintained by the authority;
- (b) a report explaining the authority's investment policy for each of those funds and reviewing the performance during the year of the investments of each fund;
- (c) a report of the arrangements made during the year for the administration of each of those funds;
- (d) for each of those funds, a statement by the actuary who carried out the most recent valuation of the assets and liabilities of the fund in accordance with regulation 62 (actuarial valuations of pension funds), of the level of funding disclosed by that valuation;

- (e) the current version of the documents prepared in accordance with regulation 55A (governance strategy, training strategy and conflicts of interest policy);
- (f) for each of the funds, the fund account and net asset statement with supporting notes and disclosures prepared in accordance with proper practices;
- (g) an annual report dealing with—
 - (i) the extent to which the authority and the Scheme employers in relation to which it is the administering authority have achieved any levels of performance set out in a pension administration strategy in accordance with regulation 59 (pension administration strategy), and
 - (ii) such other matters arising from a pension administration strategy as it considers appropriate;
- (h) the current version of the statement referred to in regulation 58 (funding strategy statement);
- (i) the current version of the investment strategy statement published under regulation 13 (publication of investment strategy), or the revised investment strategy statement published under regulation 15 (review of investment strategy), of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Pooling, Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2026;
- (ia) a report explaining the authority's progress during the year against the high-level objective on local investments included in the investment strategy pursuant to regulation 11(1)(f) (contents of investment strategy) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Pooling, Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2026;]
- (j) the current version of the statement under regulation 61 (statements of policy concerning communications with members and Scheme employers); and
- (k) any other material which the authority considers appropriate.

8.5. The pension fund annual report must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State from time to time.

Equalities

8.6. The Local Government Pension Scheme is a defined benefit open scheme that allows all Council employees to participate. The report's contents have no direct impact on equality issues.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Appendix 1: Draft Haringey Pension Fund: Annual Report 2025/26

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Not applicable.



Haringey Pension Fund Annual Report

For the year ended 31 March 2026



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Introduction and overview

About the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

Haringey Pension Fund ("The Fund") is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

The LGPS is a defined benefit pension scheme for employees of local government and related organisations within the United Kingdom. During their employment, scheme members can build up their pension benefits based on a fixed formula as set out in the LGPS Regulations.

The LGPS is a national scheme, administered locally by councils nominated as "administering authorities". Haringey Council is the administering authority for Haringey Pension Fund. It is responsible for running the pension scheme to provide pension benefits to current and former employees of Haringey Council and other employers participating in the pension scheme.

More information about the LGPS works can be found at www.lgpsmember.org.

This annual report includes information on the following sections:

- Management and Financial Performance which explains the governance and management arrangements for the pension fund, as well a summary of the overall financial position and Fund's approach to risk management.
- Investment Policy and Performance which details the Fund's investment strategy, arrangements, and performance.
- Scheme administration which sets out how the scheme is administered including a summary of some key administration statistics.
- Actuary's report which provides an update on the Fund's Funding Position including a statement from the Fund Actuary.
- The Pension Fund's Annual Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2025 which have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

Governance Arrangements

Pensions Committee and Board

Haringey Council, in its role as the Administering Authority, has delegated responsibility for administering the Haringey LGPS to the Pensions Committee and Board. The terms of reference for Pensions Committee and Board (PCB) are set out in the Council's constitution.

The PCB is responsible for setting the investment strategy, appointing investment managers and monitoring the ongoing performance of investments. In doing so, the PCB consider advice from officers and the Fund's appointed advisors.

The PCB have dual responsibility over the decision-making functions and oversight of the administration of the Fund. This arrangement fulfils the duties required by LGPS regulations for the Council to operate a Pensions Board.

The PCB consist of elected councillors, and employer and employee representatives, all with equal voting rights. Councillors are selected by their respective political groups, and their appointments are confirmed at an annual meeting of the full Council. They are not appointed for a fixed term, but their

membership is regularly reviewed by their respective political groups. The other representatives are appointed through a separate selection process for a fixed term.

Details of the individuals who served on the Committee and Board during 2025/26 are shown below.

Member	Member Representation	Meeting Attendance
Cllr George Dunstall (GD)(Chair)	Elected member	6/6
Cllr John Bevan (JB) (Vice Chair)	Elected member	6/6
Cllr Thayahlan lyngkaran (TI)	Elected member	5/6
Cllr Matt White (MW)	Elected member	6/6
Cllr Nick da Costa (NDC)	Elected member	1/6
Keith Brown (KB)	Employer representative	3/6
Craig Pattinson (CP)	Employer representative	4/6
Ishmael Owarish (IO)	Employee representative (Resigned 20/03/25)	1/6
Randy Plowright (RP)	Employee representative	4/6

Members of the PCB can be contacted at 7th Floor, Alexandra House, London, N22 7TR.

Governance Compliance Statement

The LGPS Regulations 2013 require Pension Funds to prepare, publish and maintain a governance compliance statement, and to assess the governance arrangements in place against a set of best practice principles.

The most recent version of the Fund's Governance Compliance Statement is available on the Pension Fund's website: [Home | Haringey Pension Fund](#)

The Fund has adopted the CIPFA Knowledge and Skills Framework which requires PCB members to demonstrate appropriate knowledge and understanding to perform their roles effectively.

Table 1: Member and Board training

Date	Good Governance/CIPFA Framework category		Topic	Attended by	Time
03/06/2025	Investments	SI, Responsible Investment (RI), ESG	RI Policy	Clrs GD, JB, TH, TI, MW and IO, KB, CP, EK	3Hr
16/07/2025	Investments		Reserve Management	Clrs GD, JB, TH, TI, MW and KB, CP, EK	3Hr
24/07/2025	Governance		Actuarial Process	PCB	1Hr
01/09/2025	Investments	SI, Responsible Investment (RI), ESG	RI Policy	PCB	3Hr
13/10/2025	Investments		Asset Rebalancing	Clrs GD, JB, TH, TI, MW and KB, CP EK	3Hr
17/11/2025	Governance/Investment		Annual Report		2Hr
01/12/2025	Governance/Investment		LCIV Investment Update	PCB	1Hr
17/03/2026	Governance/Investment		Pooling update	PCB	1Hr
PCB Dates	ALL	ALL	Various*	PCB	12Hr

*<https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=874>

Service Delivery

The Haringey Pension Fund is administered by officers within the Council's Finance and Resources Directorate, which is structured into two specialist teams led by the Head of Pensions and Treasury Management:

1. Pensions Administration Service

Responsibilities for this team are detailed in the Scheme Administration section of this report.

2. Investments and Accounting Team

Key responsibilities include:

- **Supporting the PCB** in setting the Fund's investment strategy and monitoring performance on an ongoing basis.
- **Preparing and publishing the Pension Fund's Annual Report and Accounts**, ensuring compliance with statutory requirements and best practice standards.
- **Managing contractual relationships** with the Fund's appointed investment managers, advisors, and other service providers.
- **Maintaining and updating governance documentation**, including all statements required under pension regulations.
- **Responding to statutory information requests**, including Freedom of Information (FOI) enquiries — 23 FOI requests were received and successfully addressed during 2025/26.

These core activities are supported by other Council services, including Legal, Human Resources, Procurement, and Democratic Services. The table below lists the key officers supporting the Fund:

Role	Officer
Corporate Director of Finance and Resources (S151 Officer)	Taryn Eves
Director of Legal & Governance	Fiona Alderman
Head of Pensions & Treasury Investment	Jamie Abbott

Pension Fund Advisors

The LGPS regulations require members of the PCB to receive proper advice to support the effective undertaking of their duties. The table below lists the Fund's appointed advisors.

Role	Appointed Advisor	*From April 2026 the Pension Funds' Investment consultants will be London CIV
Fund Actuary	Hymans Robertson	
Investment Consultants	Mercer	
Independent Advisor	John Raisin Financial Services Ltd	

Investment Managers

The Fund has appointed external investment managers to oversee the day-to-day management of its investment portfolio. Each manager operates under a specific mandate aligned to a designated asset class or investment strategy.

Haringey Council is a shareholder in the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV), which acts as the Fund's appointed asset pool. Most of the Fund's investment activity is now conducted through the LCIV.

The table below lists the Fund's current external investment managers and their respective mandates, grouped by pooling status.

Mandate	Investment Manager
Investments outside LCIV	
Private Equity	Pantheon
Infrastructure	Allianz, CIP, Blackrock
Property	Aviva Investors
Investments under LCIV management (Pooled)	
Listed assets	LGIM
Index linked gilts	LGIM
Investments in LCIV funds (Pooled)	
Property	LPPI, CBRE
Long duration credit	Insight
Multi Credit	CQS, PIMCO
Multi asset – Absolute Return	Ruffer
Renewable	Blackrock, Stonepeak
Infrastructure	Quinbrook, Foresight

Other service providers

The Fund engages a range of external service providers to support its administration. The table below outlines these providers and the specific services they deliver to the Pension Fund:

Service	Organisation
Custodian	Northern Trust
Bankers	Barclays Bank
Auditors	KPMG (external) Forvis Mazars (internal)
Administration Software Provider	Heywood

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) Providers	Equitable Life Clerical & Medical Prudential
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Risk Management

The Pension Committee and Board (PCB) is responsible for overseeing the Fund's risk management strategy, which is delivered through the following key components:

- **Risk Register**

The Fund maintains a comprehensive risk register that is reviewed quarterly and discussed at PCB meetings. The register identifies key risks affecting the Fund and sets out planned actions to mitigate or reduce their impact. The full risk register is published online and made available in the public section of PCB meetings.

- **Funding Risks**

The Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) addresses key funding risks, including demographic changes, regulatory developments, and employer-related risks, along with measures to manage these risks. The FSS is reviewed regularly to ensure it remains appropriate and effective.

- **Operational Risks**

Haringey Council's Internal Audit Service undertakes risk-based audits of the Pension Fund's operational controls at least once every two years, providing assurance over the effectiveness of risk management processes.

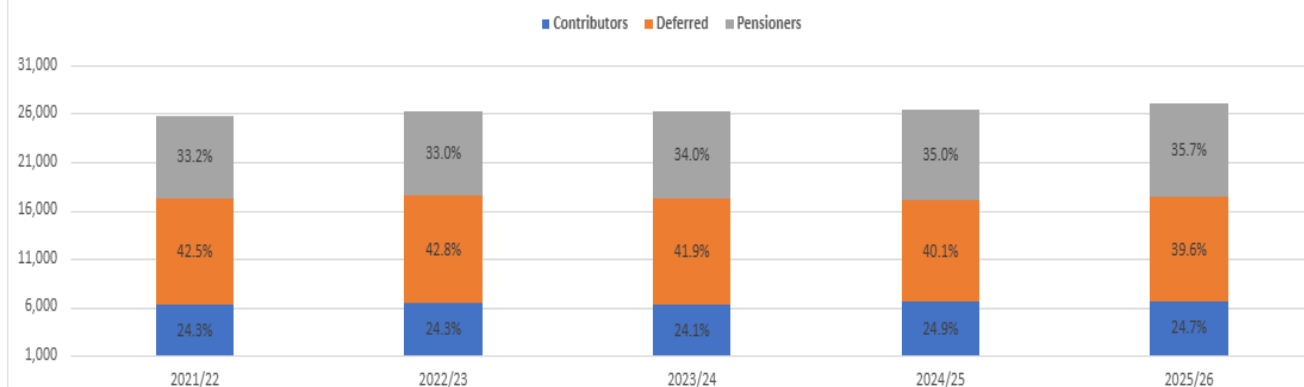
- **Investment Risks**

The Fund's approach to managing investment risk is detailed in the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS). In addition, investment managers and other service providers provide annual assurance on their internal controls through ISAE 3402 reports.

Fund Membership

The chart below shows the breakdown of the Fund's membership over the past 5 years.

Fund Membership



At 31 March 2026, the Fund had **27,005 scheme members**, categorised as follows:

- **Active Members (Contributors):** Employees currently contributing to the Fund.
Total: 6,663 active members.
- **Deferred Members:** Individuals who have left the Haringey LGPS but are not yet receiving their accrued benefits. Some members hold multiple records due to previous employment with different participating employers.
Total: 10,702 deferred membership records.
- **Pensioner Members:** Individuals who have retired and are receiving pension benefits paid by the Fund.
Total: 9,640 pensioners.

Financial Performance

The Fund's net asset value increased by over £159 million during the financial year, primarily driven by strong performance in listed equities.

The table below summarises the Fund's net investment position and trends over the past three years:

Net Asset Statement	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m
Total net assets	1,873	1,945	2,111
Pooled investment vehicles	1,841	1,887	1,990
Cash and other balances	32	58	121

The table below summarises the Fund's income and expenditure trends over the past three financial years:

Fund Account	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Fund value at start of the year	1,708,178	1,871,059	1,940,113
Contributions received	57,692	62,276	67,756
Benefits paid	(65,047)	(73,669)	(74,522)

Introduction and overview	Investments	Scheme Administration	Actuary's Report	Financial Statements	Independent Auditor's Report
Net transfers		(3,405)	5,251	894	
Net investment income		14,618	24,373	21,274	
Net Revenue		3,858	18,231	15,402	
Change in market value		159,023	50,823	138,080	
Net increase (decrease)		162,881	69,054	159,354	
Fund value at end of the year		1,871,059	1,940,113	2,099,467	

Contributions vs. Benefits: Contributions have grown at a slower pace than benefits paid, reflecting the increasing maturity of the Fund's membership profile. Benefits have exceeded contributions for several years, with the shortfall covered by investment income.

Impact of Inflation: Benefits paid to pensioners are uplifted annually in line with CPI inflation, which has been elevated in recent years. This increase also depends on the number of new retirees each year.

Investment Income Growth: The Fund's asset allocation includes a growing share of income-generating assets such as Fixed Income, Property, and Infrastructure. As a result, net investment income rose from £24.4m in 2024/25 to £21.3m in 2025/26.

Transfers: Net transfers shifted from £5.2m inflow in 2024/25 to £0.89m inflow in 2025/26, contributing to improved net revenue.

Market Performance: A positive change in market value of £138.1m supported overall growth in 2025/26.

The table below summarises the Fund's operational expenses, which represent the costs of administering the Fund. It should be noted that the 2025/26 financial year included several one-off charges, primarily relating to software, administration, and actuarial costs associated with the triennial valuation as at 31 March 2025:

Administration and Governance Costs	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Administration			
Employee related costs	832	957	1,012
Administration software	148	268	295
Other administration costs	38	112	146
Total administration expenses	1,018	1,337	1,453
Oversight and governance			
Investment consultancy and advice	92	99	123
London CIV pooling costs	94	98	98
Actuarial fees	142	181	331
Other governance costs	28	11	137
Total oversight and governance expenses	356	389	690
Total administration and governance costs	1,374	1,726	2,143

Investments

Investment Strategy

The PCB is responsible for setting the Pension Fund's investment strategy in accordance with the LGPS (Management and Investment of Fund) Regulations 2016.

This strategy is detailed in the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS), available on the Haringey Pension Fund website. The ISS defines the Fund's overall investment policy, including:

- strategic asset allocation
- methods of investment management
- performance monitoring

The ISS also sets out the Fund's approach to responsible investment and demonstrates compliance with the Myners Principles—a set of best practice recommendations for pension fund investment originally developed by Lord Myners and endorsed by the UK Government. These principles cover:

- Effective decision-making
- Clear objectives
- Risk & Liabilities
- Performance measurement
- Responsible ownership
- Transparency and report

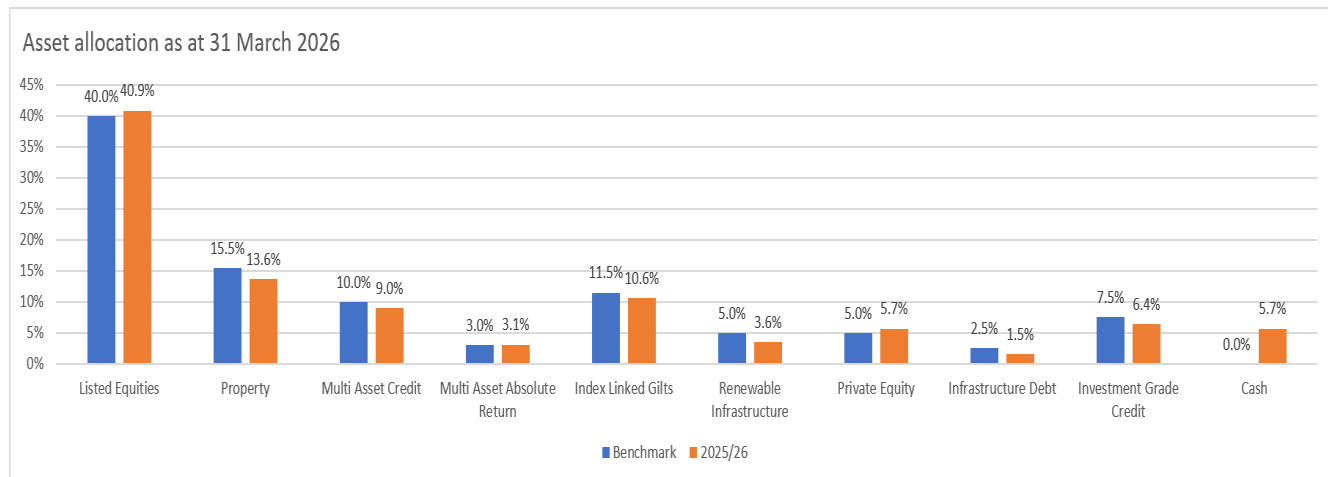
While these are no longer mandatory, they continue to inform the governance frameworks used by LGPS administrative authorities.

Asset Allocation

The strategic asset allocation is determined by the PCB, considering advice from the Fund's investment advisers. The table below presents the Fund's strategic asset allocation as at 31 March 2026:

Asset Class	Target Allocation %	
Listed Equities	40.0	Portfolio distribution
Property	15.5	
Multi Asset Credit	10.0	
Multi Asset – Absolute Return	7.5	
Index Linked Gilts	7.0	
Renewable Infrastructure	5.0	
Private Equity	5.0	
Infrastructure Debt	2.5	
Investment Grade Credit	7.5	
Total	100.0	

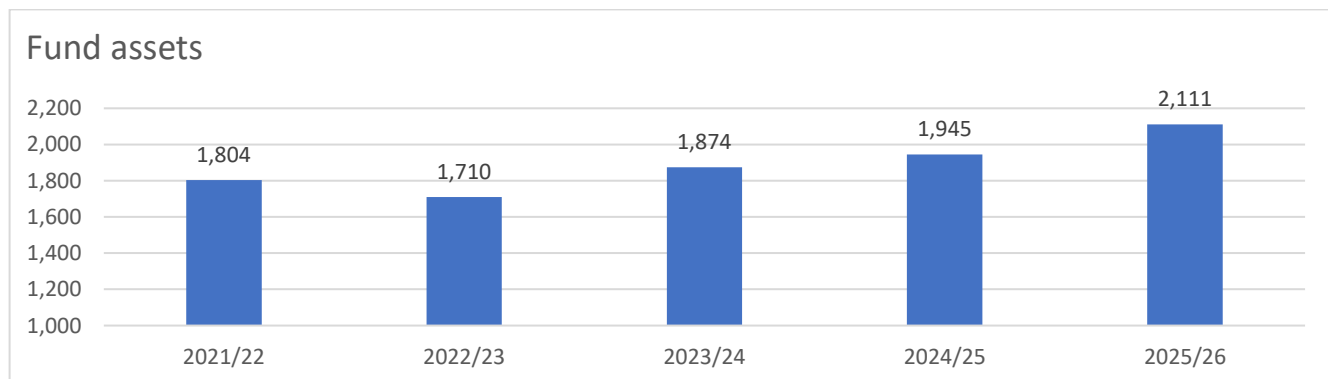
The chart below shows a comparison of the Fund's benchmark asset allocation to the actual asset allocation at 31 March 2026.



Investment decisions will be made to move the current actual allocation towards the target allocation. The time taken to fund strategies as well as movements in investment performance can also result in a variance between the benchmark strategic asset allocation and the actual asset allocation.

Fund value

The chart below shows the growth in Fund Assets over the past 5 years:



The Fund's assets have grown by xx.x%. The Fund's investment strategy has delivered growth and demonstrated resilience.

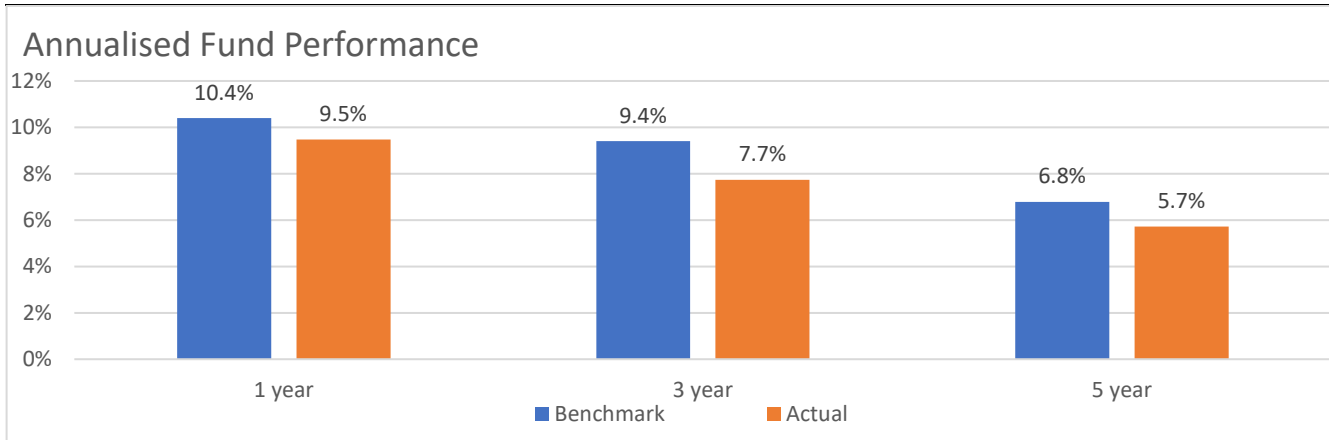
Investment Performance

The Fund's assets are invested to meet its long-term liabilities, so performance is assessed over medium- to long-term periods. Annual investment returns can be volatile and do not necessarily reflect the Fund's underlying long-term sustainability.

The performance of individual investment managers, as well as the overall Fund, is reported quarterly to the PCB. Performance is measured against the Fund's strategic benchmark, which is based on the individual performance targets assigned to each investment manager.

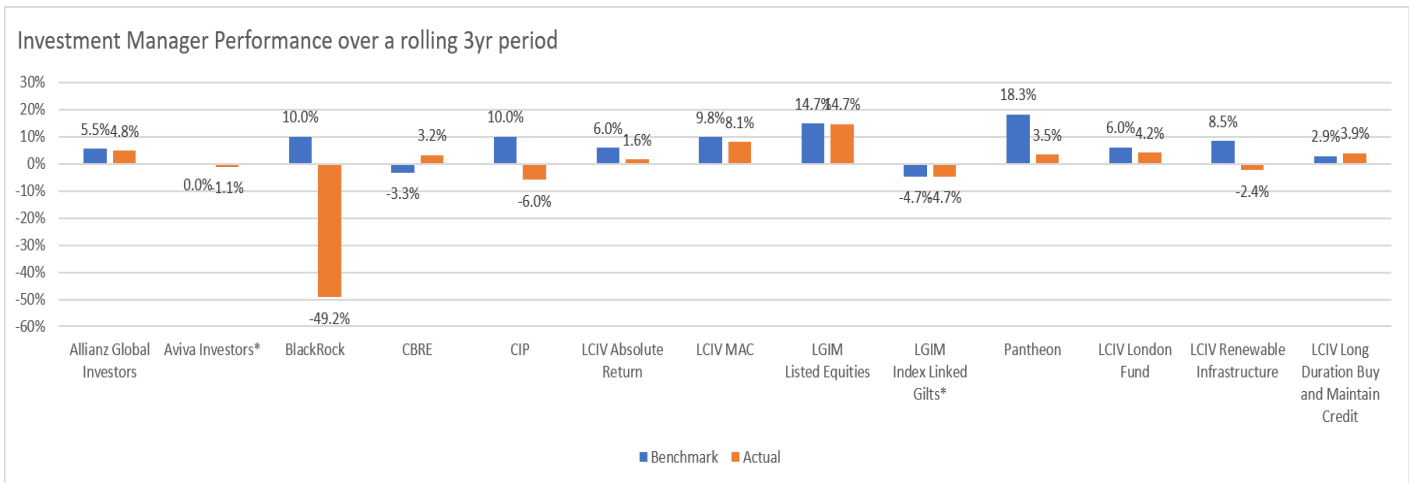
Annualised Investment Performance

The chart below shows the Fund's annualised investment performance over several time periods.



Investment manager performance

The chart below shows the individual investment performance for each investment manager measured over the rolling three-year period.



Asset Pooling

In 2015, the Government issued guidance titled "LGPS: Investment Reform Criteria and Guidance", setting out expectations for LGPS funds to establish asset pooling arrangements. The Fund acknowledges this requirement and has consistently supported its designated pool, transitioning assets where possible.

This framework was further strengthened by the "LGPS: Fit for the Future" consultation outcome (May 2025), which confirmed the Government's intent to accelerate pooling. Key expectations include delegating investment strategy implementation to pools, taking principal advice from the pool, and transferring all assets by March 2026.

Haringey Pension Fund, via Haringey Council, is a member of the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV), one of eight LGPS asset pools. LCIV comprises the 32 London local authorities and manages £34.2 billion of assets, including £17.1 billion under direct management.

As at 31 March 2026, the Fund had transitioned £1.671 billion, representing 79% of its assets, into LCIV. The table below provides a summary of the Fund's investments within the pool:

Investment Manager	Asset Class	Valuation £m
LGIM	Listed Equities	863
LCIV MAC Multi Asset Credit	Multi Asset Credit	190
LCIV Absolute Return Fund	Multi Asset	65
LCIV Long Duration Buy & Maintain Credit	Credit	136
LGIM	Index Linked Gilts	224
CBRE	Property	117
LCIV Renewable Infrastructure	Renewable Infrastructure	51
London Fund	Property/infrastructure	25
Total		1,671

As shareholders in the LCIV, the Fund contributed £220k of shareholder capital alongside other London Borough funds. This amount is present on the Net Asset Statement in the Fund's Statement of Account. In addition to this, there is an annual service charge of £25k and the Development Funding Charge for 2025/26 was £73k.

The Fund estimates that asset pooling has generated net savings since inception, thereby offsetting the London CIV's costs due to savings achieved on the assets under the LCIV's oversight. In 2025/26, LCIV estimates that the Fund achieved savings of £1.613million by investing through their managed pooled funds rather than directly. After accounting for LCIV charges, the net saving to the Fund for the year was £1.288million.

UK Investments

The Government has expressed a continued interest in monitoring LGPS funds' allocation to UK public and private markets, as well as investments in UK-based infrastructure. The table below shows the proportion of the Fund's net assets allocated to UK investments:

Asset values as at 31 March 2026	Investments in LCIV Funds (Not Pooled)	Investments Outside LCIV	Investments under LCIV Management (Pooled)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
UK Listed Equities			862,685	862,685
UK Government Bonds			224,078	224,078
UK Infrastructure	51,433	31,869		83,302
UK Private Equity		3,795		3,795
UK Corporate bonds				-
UK Credit	190,389			190,389
UK Other Alternatives	64,945			64,945
UK Property	130,447			130,447
Total	437,214	35,664	1,086,763	1,559,641

Responsible Investment

The Pension Fund has a fiduciary duty to protect its members' pensions through its investments. The Fund recognises that managing ESG risks that may have a financially material impact on future investment returns is consistent with this duty. Therefore, the Fund expects those responsible for managing its investments to demonstrate their ability to successfully integrate ESG factors into their investment decision-making process.

As part of its commitment to being a responsible investor, the Fund takes an engagement approach. This approach aims to engage with and encourage companies to take positive action on social, environmental and governance issues, rather than divesting from any specific companies. Research has shown that engagement achieves better outcomes than broad divestment.

The Fund is a member of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), an organisation comprised of several other local authorities across England and Wales. LAPFF engages directly with companies on behalf of its member funds and often issues voting recommendations to investment managers. Additionally, LAPFF meets with company boards and management to effect positive change. The Pension Committee and Board receive an update report at each meeting which reports on LAPFF's most recent engagement activity.

Over the past few years, the Fund has made several decisions to transition its listed equity investments into low carbon index funds. It was also one of the first London Borough pension funds to include an allocation to renewable energy infrastructure as part of its strategic asset allocation.

The Fund remains committed to identifying and pursuing investment opportunities where its investment objectives align with alternative sustainable funds. More information regarding the Fund's approaching to responsible investing is available in the Fund's Investment Strategy Statement.

Voting and engagement activity

The Fund does not maintain its own voting and engagement policy. Instead, these responsibilities are delegated to its investment managers, whose approaches are reviewed annually. Shareholder voting rights apply only to managers with segregated equity holdings; currently, all equity holdings are managed on a pooled basis, meaning the Fund has no direct voting rights.

Within the LCIV, voting is delegated to appointed managers in line with their house voting policies. LCIV also maintains a Voting Guideline Policy, setting out its principles and expectations. To consolidate voting activities and enhance engagement, LCIV has appointed EOS at Federated Hermes to provide stewardship and engagement services.

The Fund holds an investment in the LCIV Absolute Return Fund, which includes a portion of pooled equity investments. Most of the Fund's equity exposure is through two LGIM funds aligned with the LCIV pool.

In addition, the Fund subscribes to the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), recognising the importance of collaborative engagement to promote best practice in responsible investment and corporate governance. The table below shows the exercise of votes by the investment managers associated with this Fund's investments in the 12 month period to March 2026:

	LGIM			LCIV
	RAFI MF Climate TF	MSCI WRLD LOW CARB TIF	LC EMG MKT	Absolute Return Fund
No of eligible votes	10,771	10,471	13,847	2,293
% votes exercised	100%	100%	99.99%	99.65%
% against management	22.98%	72.37%	17.19%	9.2%
% abstained/withheld	0.54%	0.33%	3.11%	0.52%
% meetings with at least 1 vote against management	77.31%	81.42%	55.29%	9.2%

Scheme Administration

Administration Service Delivery

The LGPS is a national scheme administered locally by 85 administering authorities. Haringey Council acts as the administering authority for the Haringey Pension Fund and is responsible for delivering the Fund's pension administration service.

This service ensures compliance with LGPS regulations and related legislation, including:

- Maintaining accurate member records, including employment and service details.
- Calculating and processing pension benefits, ensuring timely and accurate payments.
- Interpreting and implementing LGPS regulations, providing guidance and support to employers and members.

Communications Policy

Effective management and administration of the pension scheme require strong communication between the administering authority, scheme members, and participating employers. In line with the LGPS Regulations 2013, pension funds are required to prepare, publish, and maintain a Communication Policy Statement.

This Fund's current communication policy, available on its website, has been developed in accordance with these regulatory requirements. The policy sets out the framework for:

- Format, frequency, and methods of communication with members and employers.
- Processes for promoting the scheme to prospective members and participating employers.
- Provision of digital services, including a Member Self-Service portal, which enables members to view and update details related to their pension benefits.

Internal Dispute Resolution Procedure (IDRP)

Scheme members have statutory rights to ensure that complaints, queries, and issues relating to pension entitlements are properly addressed. To facilitate this, the Fund operates an IDRP, which consists of three stages:

- **Stage 1:**
A formal written complaint is submitted and considered by the body that made the original decision.
- **Stage 2:**
If the member is dissatisfied with the Stage 1 outcome, the complaint is referred to the administering authority, Haringey Council, for an independent review conducted by the Head of Pensions.
- **Stage 3:**
If the matter remains unresolved, the complaint can be escalated to the Pensions Ombudsman for a final determination.

For general information about the scheme or to contact the Pensions Team, please refer to the contact details provided in the table below:

Contact	Details
Head of Pensions	7 th Floor
Pensions Manager	Alexandra House
Pensions Team	10 Station Road
	Wood Green
	London, N22 7LR
	Email: pensions.mailbox@haringey.gov.uk
	Telephone: 020 8489 5916
	Website: www.haringeypensionfund.co.uk

Administration Management Performance

The table below provides a summary of some of the key activities undertaken by the Pensions Administration service during the financial year.

Total number of casework

Casework KPI	Total number of cases open as at 31 March (starting position)	Total number of new cases created in the year (1 April to 30 March)	Total number of cases completed in year	Total % of cases completed in year	Total number of cases completed in previous year	Total % of cases completed in previous year
Deaths recorded of active, deferred, pensioner and dependent members	71	584	503	77%	538	78%
New dependent member benefits	35	62	75	77%	61	80%
Deferred member retirements	141	510	496	76%	419	74%
Active member retirements	13	156	126	79%	227	89%
Deferred benefits	49	426	360	76%	613	93%
Transfers in (including interfunds in, club transfers)	78	345	305	72%	249	74%
Transfers out (including interfunds out, club transfers)	37	282	252	79%	368	83%
Refunds	54	273	251	77%	144	73%
Divorce quotations issued	4	34	34	89%	28	80%
Member estimates requested either by scheme member and employer	50	530	542	93%	404	83%
Actual divorce cases	5	1	3	50%	5	72%

Casework KPI	Total number of cases open as at 31 March (starting position)	Total number of new cases created in the year (1 April to 30 March)	Total number of cases completed in year	Total % of cases completed in year	Total number of cases completed in previous year	Total % of cases completed in previous year
New joiner notifications	5	872	859	98%	887	99%
Aggregation cases	included in Transfers in above	included in Transfers in above	included in Transfers in above	included in Transfers in above	included in Transfers in above	included in Transfers in above
Optants out received after 3 months membership	6	105	101	91%	74	99%

Time taken to process casework

Casework KPI	Target	Per cent completed within fund target in year	Per cent completed in previous year
	No of days	%	%
Communication issued with acknowledgement of death of active, deferred, pensioner and dependent member	5	97	96
Communication issued confirming the amount of dependents pension	10	90	91
Communication issued to deferred member with pension and lump sum options (quotation)	15	85	86
Communication issued to active member with pension and lump sum options (quotation)	15	85	86
Communication issued to deferred member with confirmation of pension and lump sum options (actual)	15	91	92
Communication issued to active member with confirmation of pension and lump sum options (actual)	15	91	92
Payment of lump sum (both actives and deferrals)	15	98	99
Communication issued with deferred benefit options	30	94	96
Communication issued to scheme member with completion of transfer in	15	79	81
Communication issued to scheme member with completion of transfer out	15	76	77
Payment of refund	10	90	87
Divorce quotation	45	96	100

Casework KPI	Target	Per cent completed within fund target in year	Per cent completed in previous year
Communication issued following actual divorce proceedings i.e. application of a Pension Sharing Order	15	No cases in year	100
Member estimates requested by scheme member and employer	15	89	87

Communications and engagement

Engagement with online portals	as at 31 March 2026
% of active members registered	22.93
% of deferred member registered	12.36
% of pensioner and survivor members	9.31
% total of all scheme members registered for self-service	12.86
Number of registered users by age	
21-30	90
31-40	383
41-50	605
51-60	1,091
61-70	1,219
71+	96
% of all registered users that have logged onto the service in the last 12 months	100
Communications	
Total number of telephone calls received in year	6,231
Total number of email and online channel queries received	15,852
Number of scheme member events held in year (total of in-person and online)	2
Number of employer engagement events held in year (in-person and online)	1
Number of active members who received a one-to-one (in-person and online)	Not Held
Number of times a communication (i.e. newsletter) issued to:	
a) Active members	3
b) Deferred members	3
c) Pensioners	2

Resources

Resources	Response
Total number of all administration staff (FTE)	13
Average service length of all administration staff	4 Years 121 Days
Staff vacancy rate as %	23

Resources	Response
Ratio of all administration staff to total number of scheme members (all staff including management)	2,077
Ratio of administration staff (excluding management) to total number of scheme members	2,455

Value for money indicators

The Fund aims to provide value for money for its members and employers participating in the scheme. The Fund participates in a benchmarking exercise which compares its costs and staff numbers against other similar pension funds.

The table below provides an analysis of the administration costs per fund member over the past 4 years:

Type of administration cost	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Administration costs per member	£44.03	£38.87	£50.41	£53.80
Administration FTEs	9.0	10.0	11.6	13.0
LGPS members per FTE staff	2,909	2,618	2,287	2,077

The administration costs comprise staffing expenses and contractual administration service costs. Recent developments have contributed to an upward trend in these costs:

- **Staffing Expansion:**
The pensions administration team has undergone further growth to meet increased resource demands driven by ongoing project activity. This expansion includes:
 - Creation of an additional full-time equivalent (FTE) position.
 - Introduction of an apprenticeship role within the team.
- **Software and Technology Expenditure:**
In parallel with rising project-related activity, software costs have increased to support administration functions. Notably:
 - The scheme has procured an Integrated Service Provider (ISP) solution to enable secure and compliant connectivity with the pensions' dashboard infrastructure.

We have observed an increase in other administrative expenses, primarily due to enhancements in internal processes designed to drive efficiencies and streamline operations. These include the implementation of an automated mortality tracing process, which reduces manual effort and improves accuracy, as well as the adoption of an online approach for overseas member tracing that accelerates engagement and improves reliability. Additionally, we have deployed a remote printing solution to support flexible working arrangements and reduce logistical overhead. Enhanced regulatory support and guidance have also enabled more effective integration of evolving compliance requirements. Collectively, these initiatives represent strategic investments in operational excellence and long-term cost efficiency.

Actuarial Statement for 2025/26

14 May 2026

This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 57(1)(d) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2018. It has been prepared at the request of the Administering Authority of the Fund for the purpose of complying with the aforementioned regulation.

Description of Funding Policy

The funding policy is set out in the Administering Authority's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), dated March 2026.

In summary, the key funding principles are as follows:

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the overall

Fund

- to ensure the solvency of each individual employers' share of the Fund based on their expected term of participation in the Fund
- to maximise the returns from investments within reasonable and considered risk parameters, and hence minimise the cost to the employer
- to minimise the degree of short-term change in employer contribution rates
- to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet all liabilities as they fall due for payment
- to help employers manage their pension liabilities
- where practical and cost effective, to make allowance for the different characteristics of different employers and groups of employers

The FSS sets out how the Administering Authority seeks to balance the conflicting aims of securing the solvency of the Fund and keeping employer contributions stable. For employers whose covenant was considered by the Administering Authority to be sufficiently strong, contributions have been stabilised to have a sufficiently high likelihood of achieving the funding target over 20 years. Asset-liability modelling has been carried out which demonstrate that if these contribution rates are paid and future contribution changes are constrained as set out in the FSS, there is at least an 80% likelihood that the Fund will achieve the funding target over 20 years.

Funding Position as at the last formal funding valuation

The most recent actuarial valuation carried out under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 was as at 31 March 2025. This valuation revealed that the Fund's assets, which at 31 March 2025 were valued at £1,933 million, were sufficient to meet 139% of the liabilities (i.e. the present value of

promised retirement benefits) accrued up to that date. The resulting surplus at the 2025 valuation was £1,391 million.

Each employer had contribution requirements set at the valuation, with the aim of achieving their funding target within a time horizon and likelihood measure as per the FSS. Individual employers' contributions for the period 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its FSS.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions and Method used to value the liabilities

Full details of the methods and assumptions used are described in the 2025 valuation report.

Method

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the valuation date; and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

Assumptions

A market-related approach was taken to valuing the liabilities, for consistency with the valuation of the Fund assets at their market value.

The key financial assumptions adopted for the 2025 valuation were as follows:

Financial assumptions

31 March 2025

Discount rate	6.1%
Salary increase assumption	2.3%
Benefit increase assumption (CPI)	3.3%

The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The life expectancy assumptions are based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2024 model, with core parameterisation, except, initial addition of 0.25% and a long-term rate of 1.50% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are as follows:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.6 years	24.4 years
Future Pensioners*	22.7 years	25.8 years

*Aged 45 at the 2025 Valuation

Experience over the period since 31 March 2025

The increase in US tariffs on imports since March 2025 and the recent conflict in the Middle East have caused significant market volatility which feeds through to the investment returns achieved by the Fund's assets. The Fund's overall investment returns since March 2025 have been positive.

Observed inflation has been higher than anticipated over 2026, resulting in LGPS benefit increases of 3.8% in April 2026 and an increase in the value placed on the Fund's liabilities.

Overall, we estimate that the funding position is likely to be stronger than at the previous formal valuation at 31 March 2025.

The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at 31 March 2028 and will be finalised by 31 March 2029. The Funding Strategy Statement will also be reviewed during the valuation, and a revised version will come into effect from 1 April 2029.

Prepared by:

Julie Baillie FFA C.Act

14 May 2026

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

Financial Statements

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

Haringey Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangement for the proper administration of its affairs and ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer)
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient, and effective use of resources and to safeguard its assets; and
- to approve the Statement of Accounts

The Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts, which include the Pension Fund's Statement of Accounts.

These accounts must be prepared in accordance with the proper practices as set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code') which require that the Statement of Accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and

its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

In preparing these Statement of Accounts, the Section 151 Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies, and then applied them consistently
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code.

The Section 151 Officer has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

I confirm that these accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the reporting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Taryn Eves, CPFA
Director of Finance (S151 Officer)

2025/26	Pension Fund Account	Note	2024/25
£000			£000
Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund			
67,756	Contributions	7	62,276
10,825	Transfers in from other pension funds	8	15,796
78,581			78,072
(74,522)	Benefits	9	(73,669)

(9,931)	Payments to and on account of leavers	10	(10,545)
(84,453)			(84,214)
(5,872)	Net additions/(withdrawals) from dealings with members		(6,142)
(7,365)	Management expenses	11	(7,114)
(13,237)	Net withdrawals including fund management expenses		(13,256)
Returns on Investments:			
34,511	Investment Income	12	31,487
-	Taxes on income		-
138,080	Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in market value of investments	13a	50,823
172,591	Net return on investments		82,310
159,354	Net increase/decrease in the net assets available for benefits during the year		69,054
1,940,113	Opening net assets of the scheme		1,871,059
2,099,466	Closing net assets of the scheme		1,940,113

2025/26	Net Assets Statement	Note	2024/25
£000			£000
220	Long Term Investments	13	150
2,110,859	Investment assets	13	1,944,728
-	Investment liabilities	13	-
2,111,079	Total net investments		1,944,878
2,285	Current assets	19	2,453
(4,635)	Current liabilities	20	(7,218)
2,108,729	Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at the end of the reporting period		1,940,113

Notes to the Haringey Pension Fund Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2026

1. Description of the fund

The Haringey Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by Haringey Council.

a) General

The scheme is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation.

- The [Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013](#) (as amended)
- The [Local Government Pension Scheme \(Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment\) Regulations 2014](#) (as amended)

- The [Local Government Pension Scheme \(Management and Investment of Funds\) Regulations 2016](#).

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Haringey Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Haringey Council, a range of other scheduled bodies, and admitted bodies within the London Borough of Haringey area. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes. The fund is overseen by Haringey Pension Fund's Combined Pensions Committee and Board, which is a committee of Haringey Council.

b) Fund administration and membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside of the scheme.

Organisations participating in the Haringey Pension Fund include the following:

- scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the fund.
- admitted bodies, which participate under the terms of an admission agreement between the fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable, and similar not-for-profit organisation, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

Membership details of the Pension Fund are set out below:

Haringey Pension Fund	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Number of employers	61	63
Number of employees in scheme		
Haringey Council	5,534	5,508
Other employers	1,129	1,175
Total	6,663	6,683
Number of pensioners		
Haringey Council	8,529	8,202
Other employers	1,111	1,052
Total	9,640	9,254
Deferred pensioners		
Haringey Council	8,843	8,933
Other employers	1,859	1,655
Total	10,702	10,588
Total number of members in pension scheme	27,005	26,525

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the fund in accordance with the [Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013](#) and ranged from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2025. Employers' contributions are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The valuation for the period to 31 March 2025 was carried out as at 31 March 2022. The primary employer contribution rate for the whole fund was 17.5%.

d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service. From April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is uplifted annually in line with the Consumer Prices Index inflation rate.

A range of other benefits are also provided included early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits, as explained on the LGPS website – see www.lgpsmember.org.

2. Basis of Preparation

The statement of accounts (SOA) summarises the fund's transactions for the 2024/2025 financial year and its financial position at 31 March 2025. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2024/25* (the Code), which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The accounts report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits that fall due after the end of the financial year, nor do they take into account the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The Code gives administering authorities the option to disclose this information in the net assets statement, in the notes to the accounts or by appending an actuarial report prepared for this purpose. The pension fund has opted to disclose this information in Note 18.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Fund account – revenue recognition

a) Contribution income

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

- Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes that rise according to pensionable pay.
- Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the basis advised by the fund actuary in the rates and adjustment certificate issued to the relevant employing body.

Additional employer contributions in respect of ill-health and early retirements are accounted for in the year the event rose. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years would be classed as long-term financial assets.

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfers in and out relate to members who have either joined or left the fund. Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received or paid. Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

c) Investment income

- i. Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.
- ii. Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.
- iii. Changes in value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

Fund account – expense items

d) Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities, providing that payment has been approved.

e) Management expenses

The fund discloses its management expenses in line with the CIPFA guidance *Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses* (2016), as show in the following table. All items of expenditure are charged to the fund on an accrual basis as follows:

Administrative expenses	All staff costs relating to the pensions administration team are charged directly to the fund. The Council recharges for management and legal costs which are also accounted for as administrative expenses of the fund.
Oversight and governance	All costs associated with governance and oversight are separately identified, apportioned to this activity, and charged as expenses to the fund.
Investment management expenses	Investment fees are charged directly to the fund as part of management expenses and are not included in, or netted from, the reported return on investments. Where fees are netted off returns by investment managers, these are grossed up to increase the change in value of investments. Fees charged by external investment managers and the custodian are set out in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of the investments change throughout the year. In addition, the fund has agreed with Pantheon Ventures and BlackRock that an element of their fee be performance related.

f) Taxation

The fund is a registered public service scheme under Section 1 (1) of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises.

Net assets statement

g) Financial assets

All investment assets are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. Any amounts due or payable in respect of trades entered into but not yet completed at 31 March each year are accounted for as financial instruments held at amortised cost and reflected in the reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives in Note 13. Any gains or losses on investment sales arising from changes in the fair value of the net asset are recognised in the fund account.

The values of investments as show in the net assets statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS13 (see Note 15). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

h) Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the fund's external managers. All cash balances are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

j) Loans and receivables

Financial assets classified as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of outstanding principal receivable at the year-end date plus accrued interest.

k) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes legally responsible for that liability. The fund recognises financial liabilities related to investments trading at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability's value, between the contract date, the year-end date, and the eventual settlement date, are recognised in the fund account as part of the change in value of investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of the outstanding principal at 31 March each year. Any interest due not yet paid is accounted for on an accruals basis and included in administration costs.

l) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under the Code, the fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the net assets statement (Note 18).

m) Additional voluntary contributions

The fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme for its members. The assets of these AVCs are invested separately from those of the pension fund, and are therefore not included in the accounts in accordance with Section 4 (1) (b) of the [Local Government Pension Scheme \(Management and Investment of Funds\) Regulations 2016](#). However, this information is disclosed in Note 21 for informational purposes only.

n) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events.

A contingent liability arises where an event prior to the end of the year-end has created a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise when it is not possible at the balance sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the net assets statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The Council has not applied any critical judgements in applying accounting policies in the preparation of the statement of accounts.

5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Estimates and assumptions take account of historical experience, current trends, and future expectations. However, actual outcomes could be different from assumptions and estimates made. The items in the net assets statement for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment the following year are as follows:

Items	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits (Note 18)	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on several complete judgements relating to the discount rate used, salary increases, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and returns on fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	For instance: - a 0.1% decrease in the discount rate would increase future pension liabilities by c. £23m (2%) - a 0.1% increase in earnings inflation would increase future pension benefits by c. £0.9m (0%) - a one-year increase in assumed life expectancy would

Items	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
		increase future pension benefits by c. £58m (4%)
Private equity investments (Note 14)	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with <i>International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines</i> (December 2018). Investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation. For the purposes of estimation, private equity investments include infrastructure and private debt.	Private equity investments are valued at £118m in the financial statements. There is a risk that this investment may be under-or overstated in the accounts by up to 5% i.e., an increase or decrease of approximately £10m.

6. Events after the reporting date

No significant events occurred after the reporting date.

7. Contributions receivable

2025/26		2024/25
£000	By category	£000
15,240	Employee contributions	14,122
	Employer contributions	
51,642	- Normal contributions	47,370
-	- Deficit recovery contributions	-
874	- Augmentation contributions	784
52,516	Total employers' contributions	48,154
67,756	Total contributions receivable	62,276

2025/26		2024/25
£000	By type of employer	£000
60,098	Administering authority	55,508
7,438	Scheduled bodies	6,048
220	Admitted bodies	720
67,756	Total contributions receivable	62,276

8. Transfers in from other pension funds

During 2025/26, there were transfers of £10.8 million into the Pension Fund, a decrease of £5m compared to £15.8 million in 2024/25. These transfers all related to individuals.

9. Benefits payable

2025/26		2024/25
£000	By category	£000
60,266	Pensions	57,375
12,971	Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	14,951
1,285	Lump sum death benefits	1,343
74,522	Total benefits payable	73,669

Benefits payable (continued)

2025/26		2024/25
£000	By type of employer	£000
73,444	Administering authority	65,433
171	Scheduled bodies	5,653
907	Admitted bodies	2,583
74,522	Total benefits payable	73,669

9. Payments to and on account of leavers

2025/26		2024/25
£000		£000
256	Refunds to members leaving service	182
9,675	Individual transfers	10,363
9,931	Total	10,545

10. Management Expenses

2025/26		2023/24
£000		£000
1,453	Administrative costs	1,337
5,222	Investment management expenses	5,410
690	Oversight and governance costs	367
7,365	Total management expenses	7,114

11a. Investment Management Expenses

2025/26		2024/25
£000		£000
4,892	Management Fees	4,959
-	Performance Related Fees	-
51	Custody fees	69
279	Transaction Fees	382
5,222	Total	5,410

11. Investment income

2025/26	2024/25
£000	£000

33,867	Pooled investments- unit trusts and other managed funds	31,121
644	Interest on cash deposits	366
34,511	Total	31,487

12. Investments

Market Value 31 March 2026		Market Value 31 March 2025
£000	Investment assets	£000
	Pooled funds	
862,501	Global equity	834,154
550,030	Fixed income unit trusts	456,998
64,945	Multi-asset absolute return fund	146,239
75,051	Infrastructure funds	70,958
1,552,527		1,508,349
	Other investments	
285,752	Pooled property investments	209,683
119,777	Private equity funds	137,035
31,869	Infrastructure debt funds	31,999
437,398		378,717
120,058	Cash deposits	57,437
875	Accrued Income	225
2,110,859	Total investment assets	1,944,728
	Long-term investments	
	Shares in London CIV	150
220		150
	Investment liabilities	
	Payables for purchases	-
2,111,079	Total net investment assets	1,944,878

13a. Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

2025/26	Market Value 1 April 202	Purchases at cost	Sales proceeds	Change in market value	Market Value 31 March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000

Pooled investment vehicles	1,887,066	95,605	(133,463)	147,729	1,996,936
	1,887,066	95,605	(133,463)	147,729	1,996,936
Other Investment balances					
Cash deposits	57,438	222,734	(76,219)	(9,648)	120,058
Investment income due	225	690	(39)		875
Payable for purchases of Investments		1	(0)		0
Total	1,944,729	319,028	(209,722)	138,080	2,117,870

2024/25	Market Value 1 April 202	Purchases at cost	Sales proceeds	Change in market value	Market Value 31 March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled investment vehicles	1,841,119	81,465	(86,680)	51,162	1,887,066
	1,841,119	81,465	(86,680)	51,162	1,887,066
Other Investment balances					
Cash deposits	37,126			(339)	57,437
Investment income due	287			-	225
Payable for purchases of Investments	(4,800)			-	-
Total	1,873,732			50,823	1,944,728

2023/24	Market Value 1 April 2023	Purchases at cost	Sales proceeds	Change in market value	Market Value 31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled investment vehicles	1,667,019	192,902	(177,877)	159,075	1,841,119
Cash deposits	42,639	70,457	(75,920)	(50)	37,126
Other investment assets/liabilities*	166	136	(4,813)	(2)	(4,513)
Total	1,709,824	263,495	(258,610)	159,023	1,873,732

13b. Investments analysed by fund manager

Market Value 31 March 2026			Market Value 31 March 2025	
£000	%		£000	%
Investments managed by London CIV asset pool:				
1,086,579	51.5	Legal & General Investment Management	960,939	49.4
64,945	3.1	LCIV Absolute Return	146,239	7.5
190,389	9.0	LCIV Multi-Asset Credit	192,515	9.9
51,433	2.4	LCIV Renewable Infrastructure	46,788	2.4
25,205	1.2	London Fund	22,047	1.1
135,564	6.4	LCIV Long Duration Buy and Maintain Credit Fund	137,700	7.1
1,554,114	73.6		1,506,228	77.4
Investments managed outside of London CIV asset pool:				
119,778	5.7	Pantheon	137,035	7.1
117,044	5.5	CBRE Global Investors	106,571	5.5
145,068	6.9	Aviva Investors	86,715	4.5
31,869	1.5	Allianz Global Investors	31,999	1.6
1,200	0.1	BlackRock	3,419	0.2
22,418	1.1	CIP	20,752	1.1
119,369	5.7	In-house cash deposits*	52,009	2.6
556,744	26.4		438,500	22.6
2,110,858	100.0	Total	1,944,728	100.0

*In-house cash excludes non-discretionary cash managed by external managers. Any such cash is allocated to the respective asset manager.

The following investments represent over 5% of net assets of the fund.

Market Value 31 March 2026			Market Value 31 March 2025	
£000	%		£000	%
363,466	17.2	LGIM MSCI World Low Carbon Index Fund	364,905	18.8
245,938	11.7	LGIM RAFI Multi Factor Climate Transition Fund	343,099	17.7
4,804	0.2	LCIV Long Duration Buy and Maintain Credit Fund	192,512	9.9
184,165	8.7	LCIV Multi-Asset Credit	146,239	7.5
133,877	6.3	LCIV Absolute Return Fund (Ruffer LLP)	137,700	7.1

Introduction and overview	Investments	Scheme Administration	Page 187 Actuary's Report	Financial Statements	Independent Auditor's Report
190,388	9.0	LGIM Index Linked Gilts (Over 5 year) Fund	126,786	6.5	
135,564	6.4	LGIM Bespoke Low Carbon Emerging Markets Fund	126,149	6.5	
1,258,202	59.7	Total	1,437,390	74.0	

13. Fair Value – Basis of valuation

All investment assets are valued using fair value techniques based in the characteristics of each instrument where possible, using market-based information. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year.

Assets and liabilities have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level 1 – where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, comprising quoted equities, quoted bonds, and unit trusts.

Level 2 – where quoted market prices are not available, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value based on observable data.

Level 3 – where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

The valuation basis for each category of investment asset is set out below:

Description of asset	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 1			
Quoted equities and pooled fund investments	The published bid market price on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not Required
Quoted fixed income bond and unit trusts	Quoted market value based on current yields	Not required	Not Required
Cash and cash equivalents	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not Required

Description of asset	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 1			
Amounts receivable from investment sales	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not required
Investment debtors and creditors	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not required
Description of asset	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 2			
Pooled property funds where regular trading takes place	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published; closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not Required
Unquoted fixed income bonds and unit trusts	Average broker prices	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Description of asset	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 3			
Pooled property funds where regular trading does not take place	Valued by investment managers on a fair value basis each year using PRAG guidance	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Shares in London CIV asset pool	Based on the historical cost at acquisition of shares	Not required	Not required

Description of asset	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 2			
Other unquoted and private equities	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines 2018	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability Control premium	Valuations could be affected by changed to expected cashflows or by differences between audited and unaudited accounts.

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

The fund has determined that the valuation methods described above for Level 3 investments are expected to be accurate within the following ranges, and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2026.

	Potential variation in fair value	Valuation as at 31 March 2026	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
		£000	£000	£000
Pooled property investments	2%	244,432	249,319	239,542
Pooled Equity Funds	2%	863,020	880,280	845,760
Private equity and joint venture funds	5%	200,468	210,492	190,445
Pooled Fixed Income Funds	5%	325,952	342,250	309,654
Total		1,633,872	1,682,341	1,585,401

	Potential variation in fair value	Valuation as at 31 March 2025	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
		£000	£000	£000
Pooled property investments	2%	108,761	110,936	106,585
Private equity and joint venture funds	5%	137,035	143,886	130,183
Infrastructure funds	5%	70,958	74,506	67,410

Total	316,754	329,328	304,178
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14a. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of the assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Values as at 31 March 2026	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Pooled investments	224,078	64,945	1,118,453	1,477,476
Pooled property investments	16,115	-	244,432	260,547
Private equity	51,433	-	200,468	251,901
Cash deposits	120,058	-	-	120,058
Accrued income	356	-	519	875
Payables for investment purchases	-	-	-	-
Total	412,041	64,945	1,633,872	2,110,858

Values as at 31 March 2025	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Pooled investments	1,437,390	32,000	70,958	1,540,348
Pooled property investments	-	100,922	108,761	209,683
Private equity	-	-	137,035	137,035
Cash deposits	57,437	-	-	57,437
Accrued income	225	-	-	225

Payables for investment
purchases

Total

-	-	-	-
1,495,052	132,922	316,754	1,944,728

14b. Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

14c. Reconciliation of fair value measurements within level 3

2025/26	Value at 1st April 2025	Transfers in/out of level 3	Purchases in the year	Sales in the year	Unrealised gains (losses)	Realised gains (losses)	Value at 31st March 2026
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled UK Property Funds	180,006,183	(10,700,692)	77,501,802	(4,361,101)	2,963,853	(459,338)	244,950,706
Venture Capital	211,363,300		6,852,991	(21,154,300)	(9,073,618)	12,479,92	200,468,292
UK Fixed Income Funds	330,212,467		0	(124,398)	(4,136,095)	0	325,951,974
UK Equity Funds	834,153,543		0	(103,000,000)	85,210,763	46,136,53	862,500,845
	1,555,735,493					58,157,12	1,633,871,81
Total		(10,700,692)	84,354,793	(128,639,799)	74,964,903	1	8

2024/25	Value at 1st April 2024	Purchases in the year	Sales in the year	Unrealised gains (losses)	Realised gains (losses)	Value at 31st March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled UK property unit trusts	102,802	3,477	(314)	2,796	-	108,761
Private Equity	142,615	4,431	(15,380)	(6,587)	11,956	137,035
Infrastructure	72,148	17,923	(10,000)	(12,850)	3,737	70,958
Total	317,565	25,831	(25,694)	(16,641)	15,693	316,754

14. Classification of financial instruments

31 March 2026			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Assets at amortised cost	Liabilities at amortised cost
	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets			
Pooled investments	1,584,396		
Pooled property investments	285,752		
Private equity	119,777		
Equities		220	
Cash	100,660	19,704	
Debtors		2,285	
Other investment balances		875	
Total financial assets	2,090,585	23,084	-
Financial liabilities			
Other investment balances			-
Creditors			(4,635)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(4,635)
Grand total	2,090,585	23,084	(4,635)

31 March 2025			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Assets at amortised cost	Liabilities at amortised cost
	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets			
Pooled investments	1,540,348		
Pooled property investments	209,683		
Private equity	137,035		
Equities		150	
Cash	39,512	17,925	
Debtors		2,453	
Other investment balances		225	
Total financial assets	1,926,578	20,753	-
Financial liabilities			
Other investment balances			-
Creditors			(7,218)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(7,218)
Grand total	1,926,578	20,753	(7,218)

15a. Net gains and losses on financial instruments

All realised gains and losses arise from the sale or disposal of financial assets that have been derecognised in the financial statements. The fund has not entered any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

2025/26		2024/25
£000		£000
	Financial Assets	
147,730	Fair value through profit or loss	51,163
(9,649)	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	(340)
<u>138,080</u>		<u>50,823</u>

15. Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

Risk and risk management

The fund's primary long-term risk is that its assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e., promised benefits payable to members). The aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole fund portfolio. The fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the fund's forecast cash flows. The fund manages these investment risks as part of its overall pension fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the fund's risk management strategy rests with the pension fund's Combined Committee and Board. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the pension fund's operations, then reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and market conditions.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements, and the overall asset mix. The objective of the fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising investment return.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio's strategic asset allocation across different asset classes, industry sectors, and jurisdictions. To mitigate market risk, the pension fund and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis on a regular basis. The strategic asset allocation is reviewed each quarter and any significant deviations from this are rebalanced as appropriate.

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk),

whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or by factors affect all such instruments in the market.

The fund is exposed to share price risk. The fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification, and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund investment strategy.

Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

A significant portion of the pension fund's assets are invested in pooled investment vehicles with underlying assets which can fluctuate daily as market prices change. To demonstrate the impact of this volatility, the table below shows the impact of potential price changes based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. The assessment of the potential volatilities is consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the change in value of assets over the last three years.

As at 31 March 2026	Value	change	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Overseas equities	967,359	12.0	1,083,442	851,276
Fixed Income	510,117	11.9	570,822	449,414
Property	286,327	6.3	304,366	268,288
Alternatives	226,697	16.5	264,102	189,292
Cash	120,359	0.00	120,359	120,359
Total Assets	2,110,859		2,343,091	1,878,629

As at 31 March 2025	Value	change	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Overseas equities	960,939	12.0	1,076,252	845,627
Fixed Income	476,455	11.9	533,153	419,757
Property	209,793	6.3	223,010	196,576
Alternatives	239,992	16.5	279,591	200,393
Cash	57,549	0.0	57,549	57,549
Total Assets	1,944,728		2,169,555	1,719,902

Interest rate risk

The fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income into the fund and the carrying value of fund assets, both of which affect the value of net assets available to pay benefits. A 100-basis point (BPS) movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the fund's risk management strategy.

Interest rate risk – sensitivity analysis

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates. The analysis demonstrates that a 1% increase in interest rates will not affect the interest received on fixed interest assets but will reduce their fair value, and vice versa. Changes in interest rates do not

impact on the value of cash and cash equivalent balances but they will affect the interest income received on those balances.

Assets exposed to interest rate risk:

	Interest earned 2025/26	Interest rate if 1% higher	Interest rate if 1% lower
	£000	£000	£000
Cash deposits	644	761	446
Total	644	761	446

	Interest earned 2024/25	Interest rate if 1% higher	Interest rate if 1% lower
	£000	£000	£000
Cash deposits	366	425	265
Total	366	425	265

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The fund is exposed to currency risk on any cash balances and investment assets not denominated in UK sterling. The table below demonstrates how a 10% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows.

Currency risk – sensitivity analysis

As at 31 March 2026	Value	change	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Overseas equities	500,652	10.0	550,717	450,586
Fixed Income	190,389	10.0	209,427	171,350
Private equity	119,778	10.0	131,755	107,800
Infrastructure	23,618	10.0	25,980	21,256
Cash	39,485	10.0	43,434	35,537
Total Assets	873,921	10.0	961,314	786,529

As at 31 March 2025	Value	change	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Overseas equities	473,073	10.0	520,381	425,766
Fixed Income	192,515	10.0	211,766	173,263

Private equity	137,035	10.0	150,738	123,331
Infrastructure	24,171	10.0	26,588	21,754
Cash	19,563	10.0	21,520	17,607
Total Assets	846,357	10.0	930,993	761,721

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a financial transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the fund to incur a financial loss. Assets potentially affected by this risk are investment assets, cash deposits and third-party loans. The selection of high-quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk and the market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit risk.

Credit risk may also occur if an employing body not supported by central government does not pay contributions promptly, or defaults on its obligations. The pension fund has not experienced any actual defaults in recent years, and the current practice is to obtain a guarantee before admitting new employers so that all pension obligations are covered in the event of that employer facing financial difficulties. All contributions due by 31 March 2025 were received within the first two months of the financial year.

Money market funds and bank accounts all have AAA rating from a leading ratings agency, and the pension fund has experienced no defaults from fund managers, brokers or bank accounts over the past five years.

Summary	Credit Rating	Balances at 31 March 2026	Balances at 31 March 2025
		£000	£000
Money Market Funds			
Blackrock institutional sterling liquidity fund	AAA		7,925
Invesco liquidity fund	AAA	9,490	10,000
Aviva Liquidity fund	AAA	10,000	
Bank current accounts			
Northern Trust	A+	100,660	39,513
Barclays Bank plc	A+	51	142
Total		120,201	57,580

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The pension fund therefore takes steps to ensure that it always has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the pension fund will need to replenish a significant proportion of its financial

instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The pension fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its investment strategy.

16. Funding Arrangements

In line with the [Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013](#) the fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contributions rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The pensions fund accounts for the period were based on the most recent valuation which took place as at 31 March 2025.

The key elements of the funding policy are:

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the fund, using a long-term prudent view i.e., that sufficient funds are available to meet all members'/dependants' as they fall due for payment.
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are reasonably stable where appropriate.
- to minimise the long-term cost of the scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return.
- to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where it is reasonable to do so.
- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the council taxpayer from an employer defaulting on its obligations.

The aim is to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 20 years and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. Normally this is three years but, in some cases, a maximum period of 12 years can be granted. Solvency is achieved when the funds held, plus future expected investment returns and future contributions, are sufficient to meet expected future pension benefits payable. When an employer's funding level is less than 10% of the 100% funding target, then a deficit recovery plan will be put in place requiring additional employer contributions.

At the 2025 actuarial valuation, the fund was assessed as 139% funded (113% at the March 2022 valuation). Contribution increases will be phased in over the three-year period ending 31 March 2027 for both scheme employers and admitted bodies.

The whole-fund primary contribution rate was due to decrease over a three-year period from 17.5% to 17.3% of pensionable pay. However, each employer will be different, and the primary contribution rate will reflect the membership and experiences of each employer.

In addition to the primary contribution rate, most employers also pay a secondary contribution rate depending on the demographic and actuarial factors particular to each employer. Full details of the contribution rates payable can be found in the 2025 actuarial valuation report and the funding strategy statement on the fund's website.

The valuation of the fund has been undertaken using the projected unit method under which the salary increase for each member is assumed to increase until they leave active service by death, retirement, or withdrawal from service. The principal assumptions were as follows.

Financial assumptions

Future assumed rates	31 March 2025	31 March 2022
	%	%
Discount rate (annual nominal return rate)	6.1	4.3
Pay increase (annual change)	3.3	3.7

Benefit increase (CPI)	2.3	2.7
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Demographic assumptions

The assumed life expectancy from 65 is as follows:

Life expectancy from age 65		31 March 2025	31 March 2022
Retiring today	Males	21.1	21.7
	Females	24.4	24.4
Retiring in 20 years	Males	22.7	23.0
	Females	25.6	26.1

17. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the fund's actuary also undertakes a valuation of the pension fund liabilities on an IAS 19 basis every year using the same base data as the funding valuation rolled forward to the current financial year but taking account of changes in membership numbers and updating assumptions to the current year. This valuation is not carried out on the same basis as that used for setting fund contribution rates and the fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis, the actuary has updated the actuarial assumptions (set out below) from those used for funding purposes (see Note 17). The actuary has also valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS 19.

31 March 2026		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(1,505,780)	Present Value of promised retirement benefits	(1,500,000)
2,108,729	Fair Value of scheme assets	1,940,113
602,949	Net (liability)/asset	440,113

As noted above, the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS 19 basis and therefore will differ from the results of the 2025 triennial funding valuation (see Note 17) because IAS 19 stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate which reflects market rates.

Other key assumptions used are:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	%	%
Pension increase rate (CPI)	3.0	2.8
Salary increase rate	4.0	3.8
Discount rate	6.2	5.8

18. Current assets

31 March
2026

31 March 2025

£000		£000
108	Contributions due - employees	116
1,432	Contributions due - employers	1,283
694	Sundry debtors	912
2,234		2,311
51	Cash	142
2,285		2,453

19. Current liabilities

31 March 2026		31 March 2025
£000		£000
3,984	Sundry creditors	5,061
651	Benefits payable	2,157
4,635		7,218

20. Additional Voluntary Contributions ("AVCs")

	Contributions Paid 2025/26	Market Value 31 March 2026
	£000	£000
Utmost life and pensions	-	87
Prudential assurance	686	1,944
Clerical and medical	2	25

	Contributions Paid 2024/25	Market Value 31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Utmost life and pensions	-	99
Prudential assurance	542	1,250
Clerical and medical	1	22

21. Related party transactions

Haringey Council

The Haringey Pension Fund is administered by Haringey Council. During the reporting period, the Council incurred costs of £1.051m (2024/25 £0.966m) in relation to the administration and management of the fund and was reimbursed by the fund for these expenses.

The Council is also the single largest employer of members of the pension fund. As at 31 March 2026, an amount of £0.090m was due from the fund to the Council.

Each member of the pension fund's Combined Pensions Committee and Board is required to declare their interests at each meeting. One member of the Combined Pensions Committee and Board were a scheme member in the Haringey Pension Fund.

22. Key management personnel

Key management personnel are the Section 151 Officer and the Head of pensions. Their remuneration is set out below:

31 March 2026	Key Management Personnel	31 March 2025
£000		£000
127	Short - term benefits	101
30	Post-employment benefits	24
157		125

23. Contingent liabilities and contractual commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2026 were £76.4m (2024/25 £82.2m). These commitments relate to outstanding capital call payments due on limited partnership funds held within the private equity and infrastructure portion of the portfolio. The amounts 'called' by these funds are irregular in both size and timing over a period of between four and six years from the date of each original commitment. There were no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2026.

Independent Auditor's Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Haringey Pension Fund ("the Pension Fund") for the year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 30 to 57 which comprise the Pension *Fund Account*, the *Net Assets Statement* and the related notes to the Pension Fund financial statements, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects solely on the opening balances used for the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2024 of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the Pension Fund financial statements give a true and fair view of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the Pension Fund financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2025; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25.

Basis for qualified opinion

The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (the "Amendment Regulations") require the Pension Fund to publish its financial statements and our opinion thereon for the year ended 31 March 2025 by 27 February 2026 (the "Backstop Date").

We have been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence over the disclosed opening balances used for the comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 due to the Backstop Date, including the valuation of investment assets with a carrying amount of £1,709,824,000 as at 31 March 2023. Therefore, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to the net assets of the fund available to fund benefits as at 1 April 2023 or whether there were any consequential effects on the profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in market value of investments for the year ended 31 March 2024.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (“ISAs (UK)”) and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the London Borough of Haringey (as administering authority for the Pension Fund, the “Authority”) in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our qualified opinion.

Going concern

The Director of Finance (“the Section 151 Officer”) has prepared the Pension Fund financial statements on the going concern basis as they have not been informed by the government of the intention to either cease the Authority’s services or dissolve the Authority without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Pension Fund financial statements (“the going concern period”).

In our evaluation of the Section 151 Officer’s conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuity of services provided by the Authority over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Section 151 Officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Pension Fund financial statements is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the Section 151 Officer’s assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Authority’s ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Authority will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud (“fraud risks”) we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of management and the Pension Committee and Board as to the Pension Fund’s high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud , including the internal audit function, and the Pension Fund’s channel for “whistleblowing”, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud.
- Reading Pension Committee and Board and Audit Committee minutes.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls in particular the risk that Pension Fund management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as the valuation of unlisted investments. On this audit we did not identify a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because revenue in a pension scheme relates to contributions receivable as paid under an agreed schedule.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by senior management.
- Evaluating the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the Pension Fund financial statements from our general sector experience and through discussion with the Section 151 Officer (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Pension Fund’s regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed

with the Section 151 Officer the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the Pension Fund financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Pension Fund is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the Pension Fund financial statements, including the financial reporting aspects of local government legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Law requires that the Pension Fund's accounts are prepared in accordance with CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 ("the CIPFA/LASAAC Code"). The Qualified opinion section of our report explains the impact on our opinion of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report in relation to the preparation of the Pension Fund's financial statements in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code.

Secondly, the Pension Fund is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the Pension Fund financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: pensions legislation, data protection laws, anti-bribery, employment law, recognising the nature of the Pension Fund's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Section 151 Officer [and other management] and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the Pension Fund financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is

from the events and transactions reflected in the Pension Fund financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the other information, which comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Accounts, other than the Pension Fund financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Pension Fund financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, in this audit report we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our Pension Fund financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the Pension Fund financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work, except for the possible consequential effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report on the related disclosures in the other information, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Section 151 Officer's and Pension Committee and Board's responsibilities

As explained more fully in the statement set out on page 30, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of Pension Fund financial statements, that give a true and fair view. They are also responsible for: such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Pension Fund financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have been informed by the government of the intention to either cease the services provided by the Authority or dissolve the Authority without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity.

The Pension Committee and Board is responsible for overseeing the Pension Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Pension Fund financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Pension Fund financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND TO WHOM WE OWE OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

This report is made solely to the members of London Borough of Haringey, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of London Borough of Haringey, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than London Borough of Haringey and the members of London Borough of Haringey, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Timothy Cutler

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

1 St. Peter's Square

Manchester

M2 3AE

Date XXX

Glossary of terms

Accounting period - The period covered by the Council's accounts. The Council's financial year is from the period 1st April to the following 31st March.

Accounting policies – The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules, and practices applied by the Council in preparing and presenting the financial statements.

Accounting standards - A set of rules explaining how accounts are to be kept (See 'International Financial Reporting Standards').

Accrual - The recognition of income and expenditure in the year that they occur and not when any cash is received or paid.

Active member - Current employee who is contributing to a pension scheme.

Actuary - An independent professional who advises the Council on the financial position of the Fund. Every three years the actuary values the assets and liabilities of the Fund and determines the funding level and the employers' contribution rates.

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC) - An option available to active scheme members to secure additional pension benefits by making regular contributions to separately held investment funds managed by the Fund's AVC provider.

Administering Authority - The Administering Authority is responsible for maintaining and investing its own Fund for the LGPS. This means the Administering Authority is responsible for making all decisions relating to the operation of the Fund.

Admitted Body - An organisation, whose staff can become members of the Fund by virtue of an admission agreement made between the Council and the organisation. It enables contractors who take on the Council's services with employees transferring, to offer those staff continued membership of the Fund.

Admission Agreement - an agreement made between the administering authority, a Scheme employer and a contracted company to allow the contractor to become part of the LGPS.

Asset allocation - The apportionment of a fund's assets between different types of investments (or asset classes). The long-term strategic asset allocation of a Fund will reflect the Fund's investment objectives.

Asset Pool - is an entity that allows investors to pool their money and invest the pooled funds, rather than buying securities directly as individuals.

Balance Sheet - A statement of all the assets, liabilities and other balances of the Council at the end of an accounting period.

Basis Points (BPS) - A unit of measure for interest rates and percentages. One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%.

Benchmark - A measure against which the investment policy or performance of an investment manager can be compared.

Cash equivalents – Highly liquid, investments that can easily be converted into cash.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) – A professional accountancy body, specialising in the Public Sector. It promotes best practice by issuing guidelines and Codes of Practice.

Contingent Liability - Where possible "one-off" future liabilities or losses are identified but the level of uncertainty is such that the establishment of a provision is not appropriate.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – Measures the average change in retail prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by most UK households, to provide an indication of the rate of inflation. The CPI includes some financial services in the basket of goods not included in the RPI.

Creditors - Amount of money owed by the Fund for goods and services received, also referred to as Payables.

Death Grant - an amount paid to a current or former member's estate or nominated beneficiaries in the event of death in service, death after retirement or death of a deferred beneficiary.

Debtors - Amount of money owed to the Fund by individuals, and organisations, also referred to as Receivables.

Deferred Benefits - benefits retained in the pension fund when a member leaves without an entitlement to the immediate payment of those benefits. If a transfer of benefits does not take place before hand, deferred benefits are usually paid from the member's normal retirement date.

Defined Benefit Scheme - A pension scheme which defines benefits independently of the contributions payable. Benefits are not directly related to the investments of the Pension Fund.

Deferred members - Scheme members, who have left employment or ceased to be an active member of the scheme whilst remaining in employment but retain an entitlement to a pension from the scheme.

Discretion - this is the power given by LGPS regulations to enable Scheme employers or administering authorities to choose how they will apply the Scheme rules in respect of certain provisions.

Employer rates - The percentage of the salary of employees that employers pay as a contribution towards the employees' pension.

Equities - Ordinary shares in UK and overseas companies traded on a stock exchange. Shareholders have an interest in the profits of the company and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings.

Fair Value - In relation to the value of financial instruments, it is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial Instrument - Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another.

Fixed interest securities – Investments, mainly in government stocks, which guarantee a fixed rate of interest. The securities represent loans which are repayable at a future date but which can be traded on a recognised stock exchange in the meantime.

Good Governance Framework – SAB commissioned report reviewing the governance of the LGPS on effectiveness and reviewing existing models.

Index - A calculation of the average price of shares, bonds, or other assets in a specified market to provide an indication of the average performance and general trends in the market.

Interest Rate Risk - The uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments and the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure (IDRP) – a complaints procedure governed by regulation providing any current or former scheme member with the opportunity to settle any dispute or complaint they may have in respect of any decision made regarding their entitlements under scheme rules.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) – The set of international accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Local Authorities are required to produce accounts based on IFRS.

Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) – LGPS regulations require administering authorities to prepare and maintain an ISS. The ISS outlines the Fund's investment objectives and investment beliefs; identifies the risks the Fund faces and outlines how these risks are controlled/mitigated.

LGIM RAFI Multi-Factor Climate Transition Index – includes a carbon/emissions reduction and alignment to a 2050 net zero target tilt to a passive index.

McCloud - The McCloud judgement refers to the Court of Appeal's ruling that Government's 2015 public sector pension reforms unlawfully treated existing public sectors differently based upon members' age

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II – legislative framework established by the European Union to regulate financial markets and enhance investor protection.

National Fraud Initiative - Exercise that matches electronic data within and between public and private sector bodies to prevent and detect fraud.

Pension Administration Strategy – Strategy which outlines the processes and procedures allowing the administrator and employers to work together in a cost-effective way to administer the LGPS.

Pooled Investment vehicles - Funds which manage the investments of more than one investor on a collective basis. Each investor is allocated units which are revalued at regular intervals. Income from these investments is normally returned to the pooled fund and increases the value of the units.

Public Service Pension Act 2013 - An Act to make provision for public service pension schemes and for connected purposes.

Rates and Adjustment Certificate - a certificate issued by the Actuary following a valuation of the Fund which sets out the employer contribution rates payable by each of the associated scheme bodies.

Return - The total gain from holding an investment over a given period, including income and increase or decrease in market value.

Scheduled body - An organisation that has the right to become a member the LGPS under the scheme regulations. Such an organisation does not need to be admitted as its right to membership is automatic.

Scheme Advisory Board - a body that provides advice and guidance on the management and administration of the LGPS in England and Wales.

Triennial Valuation - Every three years the Actuary reviews the assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund and reports to the Council on the fund's financial position and recommended employers' contribution rates.

Unrealised gains/losses - The increase or decrease in the market value of investments held by the fund since the date of their purchase.

Value For Money (VFM) – This term is used to describe the relationship between the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness (known as the 'three Es') of a service, function or activity. Value for money is high when there is an optimum balance between all three.

Acronyms

AVC Additional Voluntary Contribution
 CARE Career Average Revalued Earnings
 CIPFA The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
 CIV Collective Investment Vehicle
 CPI Consumer Prices Index
 FSS Funding Strategy Statement
 ESG Economic, Social and Governance
 GAD Government Actuary's Department
 GDPR General Data Protection Regulation
 HMRC Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs
 IAS International Accounting Standard
 IDRP Internal Disputes Resolution Procedure
 IFRS International Financial Reporting Standards
 ISS Investment Strategy Statement
 LCIV London Collective Investment Vehicle
 LGIM Legal and General Investment Management
 LGPS Local Government Pension Scheme
 LPPA Local Pensions Partnership Administration
 MHCLG Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

PCB Pensions Committee and Board
PIMCO Pacific Investment Management Company
PLSA Pensions and Lifetime Savings Association
SAB Scheme Advisory Board
TPR The Pensions Regulator

Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Title: Fit For the Future Update

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Jamie.Abbott@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report provides the Pension Fund Committee and Board (PCB) with an overview of the key legislative and regulatory changes affecting the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The Pension Schemes Act 2026 received Royal Assent on 29 April 2026 and introduced significant changes to governance, investment management and oversight arrangements within the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable.

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is recommended:

- 3.1. To note and comment on the Fund's current position in relation the actions being undertaken to achieve ongoing compliance with the revised LGPS regulatory framework.
- 3.2. To note the role of the Senior LGPS Officer assigned to the Head of Pensions and Treasury for the reasons set out in the report.
- 3.3. To note the process of the appointment of the Independent Person.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. In July 2024, the Government announced a programme of LGPS reforms through the Pension Investment Review. The reforms were intended to strengthen governance arrangements across the LGPS, improve asset pooling arrangements and increase the effectiveness of investment decision-making by administering authorities.
- 4.2. The Pension Schemes Act 2026 and associated regulations introduce a revised governance and investment framework for LGPS administering authorities. These regulatory changes are supported by statutory guidance relating to asset pooling,

investment strategy development, and fund governance, placing greater emphasis on accountability, transparency, robust oversight, and informed decision-making across all aspects of Pension fund management.

5. Other options considered

5.1. Not applicable.

Background information

- 5.2. The revised LGPS regulatory framework reaffirms the requirement for administering authorities to access investment management services through their designated LGPS asset pool, while providing greater clarity regarding the distinct responsibilities and accountabilities of both administering authorities and asset pools.
- 5.3. Under the new arrangements, administering authorities retain responsibility for determining their investment objectives and setting the Fund's investment strategy. Asset pools are responsible for implementing those strategies and delivering the associated investment management services on behalf of participating funds.
- 5.4. The regulations introduce a number of strengthened governance requirements, including the appointment of an LGPS Senior Officer and an Independent Person. In addition, administering authorities will be required to develop, maintain, and regularly review a range of governance-related strategies, alongside undertaking periodic independent governance reviews. These measures are intended to enhance governance standards, strengthen oversight, and promote effective decision-making.
- 5.5. The statutory guidance places increased emphasis on the knowledge and understanding expected of individuals with delegated responsibilities for the Fund, including Pension Fund Committee and Board members and Fund Officers in their role of supporting the administering authority. As a result, administering authorities must maintain robust training arrangements and ensure that all individuals involved in governance and decision-making possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and understanding to effectively fulfil their responsibilities.
- 5.6. Table 1 provides a summary of the Fund's current position, relevant deadlines and the actions proposed to support continued compliance.
- 5.7. Officers will continue to review the final statutory guidance and report progress to the Pension Fund Committee as implementation work progresses

Requirement	Implementation Deadline	Status	Next Steps
Assets Pooling	30 Sep 2026	Completed The Fund met this requirement following the execution of the Investment Management Agreement with	No further action required.

		London CIV in May 2026.	
Appointment of LGPS Senior Officer	31 Dec 2026	Completed The Head of Pensions and Treasury management role has been named by the Administering Authority as the LGPS Senior Officer	No further action required.
Appointment of Independent Person	31 Dec 2026	In Progress The job description of the Independent Person has been finalised and the job advert is live, with interviews expected November 2026.	The PCB will be updated on final outcome and appointment.
Publication of the First Investment Strategy	31 Mar 2027	In progress The PCB previously approved an updated Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) in March 2026, based on the draft guidance. Officers arranged training for PCB members on the ISS which took place on the 23 September 2026. Following that training, members expressed wanting to explore some elements of the ISS in more detail and a further training session has been set for November.	The Fund remains on track to have an approved, compliant ISS published by 31 March 2027. Following the second training session in November, a final draft ISS will be brought to the December PCB meeting for approval to go out for consultation.

Governance and Training Strategies	As soon as practically possible	In progress An initial review of the Fund's governance documents has been conducted, taking into account the statutory guidance. The Training strategy will be approved at this meeting and will be effective from October 2026. The Governance strategy is currently under review and will be submitted for approval at the December 2026 meeting.	PCB to receive a further update regarding the Governance strategy at the December 2026 meeting.
Independent Governance Review	31 Mar 2028	In Progress The Fund intends to commission a formal Independent Governance Review during the second quarter of 2027. This will provide independent assurance that the Fund's governance arrangements are effective.	Officers will provide an update regarding the IGR at the March PCB meeting.
IGR Readiness Project	30 Nov 2026	In Progress Building on the internal governance work already performed by the fund, in light of the new LGPS regulatory requirements, the Fund plans to	Officers will provide feedback on the readiness review at the December PCB meeting,

		commission an IGR review ahead of the formal Governance review in 2027 to identify any areas that require improvement.	
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6. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

6.1. Not applicable

7. Carbon and Climate Change

7.1. Haringey Pension Fund is committed to being a responsible investor, which involves engaging with and encouraging companies to take positive action on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues.

7.2.

8. Statutory Officer Comments (Director of Finance (including procurement), Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer), Equalities)

Finance

8.1. No direct costs have been identified to date but any costs associated with compliance with the guidance will be funded by the Pension Fund and included in the Pension fund budget planning.

Procurement

8.2. There are no immediate procurement implications arising from this report.

Director for Legal and Governance [Fiona Alderman]

8.3. The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) (Governance) Regulations 2026 made changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

8.4. The new Regulation 53A Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (LGPSR) requires every administering authority to appoint a Senior LGPS Officer who has senior responsibility across all pension schemes of the authority. The LGPS Senior Officer must be appointed by no later than 31st December 2026. The LGPS Senior Officer must ensure that each pension fund maintained by the authority is appropriately managed and resourced in respect of all matters relating to the LGPS including administration, investment and governance and in accordance with any guidance issued by the Secretary of State from time to time.

Regulation 53A(3) LGPSR prohibits the LGPS Senior Officer being the same person as the Section 151 Officer or the Monitoring Officer. The LGPS Senior Officer position is a statutory role.

- 8.5. The new Regulation 53A(5) requires every administering authority to appoint an Independent Person to the pension committee who is independent of both the Secretary of State and the administering authority. The Independent Person must support the discharge of those functions in relation to the LGPS Scheme including the investment strategy, governance and administration.
- 8.6. The Independent Person must be appointed by no later than 31st December 2026 and in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
- 8.7. Regulation 116A LGPSR requires the administering authority to arrange for governance reviews to be carried out annually. The first periodic governance review must be carried out and completed by no later than 31st March 2028 at the authority's expense. The period of the subsequent review is the period between (a) 1st April in the year preceding the date on which that first periodic governance period is completed and (b) the date on which that review is completed.
- 8.8. Under Regulation 116A (2) LGPSR the Secretary of State may by written direction require an administering authority to carry out an ad hoc governance review at the authority's expense.

Equalities

- 8.9. The Local Government Pension Scheme is a defined benefit open scheme that allows all Council employees to participate. The report's contents have no direct impact on equality issues.

9. Use of Appendices

- 9.1. N/A

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 10.1. Not applicable.

Report for: Pensions Committee and Board – 15 October 2026

Item number:

Title: Pension Fund Business Plan and Budget

Report authorised by: Taryn Eves, Corporate Director of Finance and Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officers: Jamie Abbott, Head of Pensions and Treasury Management
Jamie.Abbott@Haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:** Not applicable

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report provides the Pensions Committee and Board with an update regarding the Haringey Pension Fund Business Plan and Budget for the financial year 2026/27 as at 30 June 2026

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable

3. Recommendations

The Pensions Committee and Board is requested:

- 3.1. To note on progress against the Haringey Pension Fund Business Plan and Budget for the financial year 2026/27.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. The plan sets out the Fund's strategic direction and business priorities, forming the basis for performance objectives across the Haringey Pension Team. Endorsement of the plan and its supporting budget by the Pension Fund Committee is therefore essential.

5. Other options considered

- 5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

- 6.1. Following the publication of the Fit for the Future statutory guidance on Fund Governance, LGPS administering authorities are required to maintain a Business Plan and annual Budget. These documents are intended to demonstrate how the Fund plans to deliver on its statutory responsibilities and strategic objectives.

- 6.2. The LGPS Senior Officer has a key responsibility for ensuring that the Fund's functions are appropriately resourced to support the efficient operation of the Scheme. As part of this role, the LGPS Senior Officer is responsible for preparing the Fund's annual Budget and Business Plan, ensuring that they align with the Fund's strategic priorities and operational requirements. The proposed Budget and Business Plan are then presented to the Pension Committee and Board for review and formal approval.
- 6.3. The Business Plan sets out the key priorities for the Pension Fund for the year ahead, encompassing both business-as-usual activities and strategic initiatives designed to enhance the member experience, strengthen the Fund's governance framework, and improve overall operational effectiveness.
- 6.4. The budget for 2026/27 has been developed using costs from the previous financial year and taking into account anticipated workflows for the coming year, expected changes in external support or advisory costs, and any additional resourcing requirements.
- 6.5. A summary of the Business Plan and Budget have been included in Appendix 1 of this report.
- 6.6. The budget represents the best estimate for the year ahead; however, forecasts may need to be revised to reflect emerging resourcing requirements. Officers will provide quarterly budget updates and monitoring reports to the Pensions Committee and Board to support informed decision-making, should amendments be necessary.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 7.1. Not applicable

8. Carbon and Climate Change

- 8.1. The Fund is committed to being a responsible investor, which involves engaging with and encouraging companies to take positive action on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues.
- 8.2. The Fund incorporates ESG risks into its investment selection process. Additional efforts to identify and monitor these risks are on-going, which will involve establishing responsible investment goals and criteria.

9. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

- 9.1. The Business Plan and Budget aims to strengthen financial oversight by implementing enhanced budget monitoring, quarterly variance reporting, and forward-looking forecasting to ensure the Fund remains within approved spending limits and maintains long-term financial sustainability.

Director of Legal and Governance

- 9.2. The Director of Legal has been consulted on the contents of this report and there are no legal implications.

Equalities

- 9.3. Not applicable.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1: Haringey Pension Fund Summary Business Plan

10.2. Appendix 2: Haringey Pension Fund Budget

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 11.1. Not applicable.

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Area of work	2026/27				Year 2	Year 3
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2027/28	2028/29
Governance (including Training)						
New Risk Register go live						
New PCB Member Training						
Pension Member AGM						
Appointment of Independent Person						
Appointment of LGPS Senior Officer						
Data Improvement Plan						
SF3 Return						
Fit For the Future legislation compliance						
Review of Risk Register						
Implementation of TPR GOP recommendations						
Full review of pension fund policies						
PCB and Fund officers skills audit						
TPR Scheme Return						
Begin IGR "Dry Run"						
Commission Independent Governance Review						
Actuarial, Investment and Accounting						
Asset Pooling go Live						
RI Policy go Live (Following PCB Approval)						
Pension Fund Accounts closedown						
Annual Accounting exercise (FRS102, IAS19 etc)						
Update Investment Strategy Statement						
Pension Fund Annual Report						
Pension Fund Audit						
Procurement exercise for actuarial contract						
Quarterly Investment update to PCB						
Monitoring of LCIV investment management						
Funding update						
Triennial Valuation						

Administration and Communication						
Access and Fairness regulations go live						
Access and Protections regulations go live (Councillors allowed to join)						
Administration new year system and process updates						
Onboarding of remaining employers to I-Connect						
Review of Administering Authority and Employer discretions policy						
McCloud Project completion						
Annual Benefit Statements Produced						
Proof of Life exercise for overseas members						
Annual Allowance exercise						
Pensions Dashboard national launch						
Review of Employer/Employee Engagement						
Normal Minimum Pension Age increase						
Haringey Council staff Auto-(Re)Enrolment						

	Budget 2026/27	Q1 2026/27 Spend
Employees		
Pay, NI and Pension	1,100,000	195,929
Training	3,000	-
Other Staffing Costs		
	<u>1,103,000</u>	<u>195,929</u>
Supplies		
Administration Software	305,085	24,787
Postages and Telephones	18,000	10,167
External Audit	70,000	22,796
Legal	15,000	350
Services and Consultants Fees	40,000	20,450
Conferences	1,000	
Subscriptions	52,000	18,963
Other administration	500	
	<u>501,585</u>	<u>97,512</u>
Third Party		
Custodian Fees	72,000	
Actuarial Fees	150,000	82,370
PF recharges	11,000	1,919
Other Hired and Contracted Services	80,000	8,393
	<u>313,000</u>	<u>182,019</u>
Total Expenditure	<u><u>1,917,585</u></u>	<u><u>475,461</u></u>

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3, 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is exempt

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